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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Train Sets Record Across U. S.

Spain Compromises in Crisis

Roosevelt Assures the Bankers

Legion Asks Bonus Cash Now

Japan Must Clarify Its Plan

Panama Canal Whisks a Fleet

AMERICANS follow with interest the dash of the Union Pacific's bullet-nosed, streamlined train M-10001 across the continent from California to New York. Regular running time between Los Angeles and Chicago is lowered 20 hours, the 2298 miles being covered at an average hourly speed of 60.6 miles. But the train travels 508 miles between Cheyenne and Omaha at 84 miles an hour. Between Chicago and New York the special is held back by traffic, although doing two miles a minute for a short distance, but goes from coast to coast in 56 hours, 55 minutes, which is 14 hours, 31 minutes faster than the speed record set by E. H. Harriman in 1906. Railroadmen are cheered by the showing—"Clear the tracks for new-style equipment," they exclaim, "and we'll make these upstart autos and airplanes look slow."

¶ American railroads see several factors converging to revive their business. The President's reference to a possible reduction of the interest on PWA carrier loans to 3½ per cent would bring much credit to roads badly needing more freight cars and more modern locomotives, not to mention streamlined trains. A ruling that the railway pension act is unconstitutional relieves the roads from paying $15,000,000 into the retirement fund on Nov. 1—If financed, the rails believe they can win back what they've lost.

¶ Spain passes the political crisis which has been hanging over it since a court-martial set the death sentence on more than 25 rebels. President Zamora, relaxing an opposition based on conscience, agrees that in certain cases he will not block capital punishment for the convicted ones, and in return the Roman Catholic Party pledges itself not to support any attempt to set up a military dictatorship. Now it is known why the Leon air squadrons did so little damage to the rebels in Asturias—Sympathizing with them, the zooming fliers dropped tin cans instead of bombs.

¶ The American Bankers Association at Washington receives with satisfaction proposals in a speech by President Roosevelt. The Chief Executive suggests that Government activities will decline as private agencies take up the slack; that steady revival of business should reduce the federal burden of relief; that the Administration's object is stable prices and values at the earliest moment, and that a profit system is in line with the spirit of American institutions. The bankers rise to a chief point—"The time is ripe for an alliance of all forces intent upon recovery."

¶ The American Legion in session at Miami, Fla., shows no great opposition to its legislative committee's demand for immediate cash payment of the veterans' bonus at face value, with remission of interest on loans. Speakers who argue against it beg that the cause of the disabled should come first—But President Roosevelt's plea that the veterans are better able than any other group to carry themselves through hard times makes no apparent impression.

¶ British and American delegates at the London naval talks find the Japanese proposal too indefinite for acceptance. Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald and Ambassador Norman H. Davis agree to ask for a complete explanation of what equality in principle means to Japan, what is meant by a maximum level of tonnage to replace the ratio system, and just which the Japanese consider as "offensive" ships. The Japanese delegates do not object to being asked to be more explicit—It just isn't the diplomatic way to tell the whole story at the first sitting.

¶ Brazil foresees the auspicious success of its International Sample Fair, recently opened at Rio de Janeiro. Officials in charge now predict an attendance of 2,000,000. Various countries are represented, but chief attention centers on the efforts of Great Britain with large exhibits by its leading manufacturers to wrest away a share of the Brazilian trade hitherto directed to the United States. A sample fair is a Latin-American idea—A growing commercial field wishes to give careful scrutiny to the goods it is asked to buy.

¶ The Panama Canal shows what it can do in putting 88 vessels of the U. S. Navy through from Atlantic to Pacific in a practice maneuver. The estimated 44 hours of time is exceeded when the big aircraft carriers Lexington and Saratoga take 12 instead of 6 hours for the transit. Sixteen destroyers follow the 72 other ships, theoretically protecting them from an attacking enemy. Thirty-two commercial ships are held up—But at least the drab fighting ships stage a good show for the impatient liners and freighters.

Powers Decry Oil Monopoly Plan of Japan

Manchukuo Trade Control Opposed by Washington, London, The Hague

Open Door Closing

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 — The question of the right of the United States, British and Dutch companies to sell oil and oil products in Manchukuo threatened today to raise the Open Door Policy in the Far East more acutely than at any time since Japan first moved in.

It was learned at the State Department that this Government has made strong representations to Japan which happen to coincide with similar representations from both of the other countries whose nationals are vitally affected, Great Britain and the Netherlands.

This step was taken, it is stated, when it was learned authoritatively that Japan was planning to close the oil industry in Manchukuo to all foreign companies and reserve the market exclusively to Japanese.

Incidentally, representations have also been made to the Japanese Government, pointing out that recent legislation requiring foreign oil companies in Japan to maintain a six months' supply in reserve at all times affects United States oil interests adversely. This second representation, however, is said to recognize the right of Japan to take such action, whether harmful or not, in its own territory.

In Manchukuo, it is quite a different matter. This Government does not recognize any special Japanese rights in that territory which, so far as the State Department is concerned, is still open to all traders on an equal footing. Should Japan persist in its attempt to shut the door of Manchukuo to United States, British and Dutch interests alike, serious international complications would almost certainly ensue.

At present American and British firms are understood to control about 80 per cent of the retail oil and gasoline trade in Manchukuo. It is obvious that they will not give up such a business without a fight. On the other hand, the Japanese are understood to be going ahead with preparations to establish a state oil monopoly.

Proposed Oil Monopoly Held Designed to Insure Supply to Tokyo's Navy

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TOKYO, Oct. 25 — The United States and Great Britain have aligned against Japan in a conflict of interests providing the first test of whether the open-door policy will be maintained by Manchukuo, it was learned yesterday.

The controversy concerns the oil monopoly in Manchukuo, with western commercial interests alleging a violation of their treaty rights.

American and British oil companies, the chief among them being the Standard Oil Company of New York and the British Asiatic Petroleum Company, face an intensive struggle for existence in Manchukuo as the Government there prepares to establish a state oil monopoly.

It was learned the American and British Embassies for three months have been discussing the monopoly project with the Tokyo Foreign Office.

Nine-Power Treaty

They are seeking information on the monopoly, details of which have not been announced, and are intimating in a friendly and informal manner the Anglo-American conviction that such a monopoly would undermine the whole principle of the open door, especially violating Article III of the Nine-Power Treaty.

American and British oil men are convinced that their companies, which supply 80 per cent of the refined oil market in Manchukuo, will be forced to surrender a substantial share of their business to Japanese competitors under the monopoly set-up.

If Washington and London heed the latest urgings of the oil companies—and thus far they have clearly shown a disposition to go to bat for their nationals on this issue—a definite diplomatic conflict may develop soon.

Manchukuoan officials informed

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Things Present

Louisa Alcott, Emerson, Thoreau, Daniel French, and others move across the written page of "Louisa Alcott Smiled," on the Editorial Page.

There is a helpful moral in "Put the Best Into Your House," on the Young Folks' Page.

The October trees had garbed themselves in Joseph's coat of many colors—and then came the snow! It must have been a glorious sight in the White Mountains, as a writer on the Home Forum Page describes it.

A collection of the best Cartoons of the Week appears every Thursday on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities Page, the third article in the "Who's to Blame for the Movies?" series, and a layout of silhouettes submitted by the Monitor Camera Club.

Coast-to-Coast in 57 Hours

Union Pacific's 900-Horsepower Diesel Streamlined Train

Attaining a Top Speed of 120 Miles an Hour, This Low-Slung Modern Idea of the Lightning Express Arrived in New York From Los Angeles in Record Breaking Time. The Average Time Between the Two Points by Regular Steam Trains Is About 80 Hours. Between Los Angeles and Chicago It Took 38 Hours, 30 Minutes—More Than 6 Hours Faster Than the Best Previous Time.

Movies' Own Test Proves Public Taste

Shows Heads of Industry Misled by Clamor of Noisy Minority

Who's to Blame for the Movies?
Second of 12 Articles

By **E. C. Sherburne**
Dramatic and Motion-Picture Critic of The Christian Science Monitor

Five men dictate the major film policies of Hollywood.

Enormous would be the effect if these men were to decide to restudy the system by which, as they believe, they are catering to the majority taste in mass entertainment.

We shall try to show that they are misinterpreting audience reactions in taking the applause and laughter of the noisy and too easily pleased minority as a gauge for the level of taste in the mass.

Acting upon a new valuation of mass entertainment, we believe that the increase of patronage that has resulted from the industry's self-censorship will be followed by further increases as a new audience of the discriminating is won to the cinema, or won back where they have been alienated by the bad showmanship that marked the years 1928-1933.

If the industry must make such pictures as "The Girl From Missouri" and "Kansas City Princess" it should penalize itself, so far as the big cities are concerned, by establishing a chain of Rowdy Theaters, where films of this kind could attract their appropriate audience, and the theatergoer with some slight sensibility could stay away, knowing that he would be bored if not disgusted.

It is this public that turned out so astonishingly in support of "Little Women," that is responding in record numbers to "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" and "What Every Woman Knows," and that is awaiting the several films now being made from Dickens's stories.

Something more than prestige, it may be predicted, will be the reward of Warner Brothers' film version of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," to be directed by Max Reinhardt. "Becky Sharp" is to be filmed in color under the artistic eye of Mr. Robert Edmond Jones.

Plainly, the industry can afford to drop the guttersnipe film, so far as any serious treatment is concerned. What if certain sensational Broadway magazines do have a large circulation? Even a million circulation is small compared to the circulation of a popular film, which may be seen by 35,000,000 Americans on its first run, and by 100,000,000 people in many countries before it goes on the shelf.

One Hollywood executive, talking to me about this, said:

"We see what a market some of these cheap magazines have among cheap people, and we fall for that!"

His disgust was complete as he contemplated the short-sightedness of policies that cater to the minority at the risk of offending the majority. For the majority of people, gathered in a public assembly, is

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Lutherans Urge Ban On 'Indecent' Movies

By the Associated Press

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 25

A MOVEMENT to bring its membership to boycott "indecent" movies was made by the United Lutheran Church in America, at its conference here Oct. 23.

Church members were urged to organize local leagues of citizens to arouse public opinion against improper movies and the Committee on Morals and Social Welfare was instructed to prepare a program, seeking to make the "present nation-wide crusade for decency in the films locally effective."

Indicates That Many Who Prefer Decent Films Desert Theaters

New Diesel Flier Breaks Time From West to New York

Union Pacific Train Makes 120 Miles an Hour—Will Come to Boston

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Leaving a scroll of transportation history written across the continent in terms of speed and sprint records, the bullet-nosed, stream-lined Union Pacific train M-10001 pulled into a bunting-draped track in the Grand Central Terminal of the New York Central Railroad at 9:55 a. m. today, clipping five minutes from its own scheduled time and piling up a new all-time record for a train trip from the Pacific coast to New York City.

The train, which left Los Angeles at 10 p. m. Monday, covered the run to New York in 56 hours, 55 minutes, making the last leg of the trip from Buffalo to New York in 8 hours 30 minutes. Regular train service between Los Angeles and New York is about 80 hours.

An official welcome to New York City was extended by Mr. John McKenzie, commissioner of docks, representing Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, to the train and its passengers immediately after its arrival here. A group of railroad executives and prominent persons were also on hand to greet the arrivals.

As a prelude to its new transcontinental record, the train set up several other records on its way here from the Pacific coast. It clipped 20 hours from the Union Pacific's fastest regular schedules between Los Angeles and Chicago by covering the distance in 39 hours, and traveled the 508 miles from Cheyenne to Omaha with a sustained speed of 84 miles an hour.

The train also hit a high speed record for a fully equipped train an hour after it left Cheyenne, when stop watches checked a speedometer reading of 120 miles an hour for two consecutive miles—or two miles a minute.

The train will be on public display on Track 18, Grand Central Station tomorrow from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., and on Saturday from 12 noon to 9 p. m. On Sunday it will be on public exhibition on Track 2, Pennsylvania Station, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

The M-10001 is a six-car train, including three newly designed Pullman sleepers. It is powered by a 900-horsepower, 12-cylinder, V-type Diesel engine which is connected to a generator providing electricity for the four driving motors on the power car. The length of the complete train is 376 feet.

A very low center of gravity is one of the important features of its design. The bodies of the cars are constructed of aluminum alloys and the trucks and wheels are of steel.

The train is scheduled to visit Philadelphia and Boston before returning West..

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Split in Radicals Brings Crisis To French Ministry

Future of Doumergue's Cabinet Hangs on Party Decision

NANTES, France, Oct. 25 (AP)—The future of Premier Doumergue's truce cabinet was involved once again today as M. Edouard Herriot's Radical-Socialist Party met to decide whether to withdraw its support.

Strong opposition to M. Doumergue has split the party, although ex-Premier Herriot, the party's chieftain, is working to hold his troops in line behind the Premier who has kept France comparatively quiet since last February's riots.

M. Doumergue's conflict with the Senate over his constitutional reform project and the Senate's right to say if the Chamber shall be dissolved aggravates the Radical-Socialist discontent. Both the Chamber and the Senate Radical groups voted flatly to reject the proposal.

Left-Wing members who believe Premier Doumergue is too conservative, talk of a bolt which will carry with it about 15 of the party's 120 deputies. This would cripple the truce Cabinet and might bring its downfall, for the Premier's majority in the Chamber has been dwindling as business continues to drag and unrest is visible in parts of the country.

The Left Wingers, most notable of whom are ex-Premier Edouard Daladier and ex-Minister of Air Pierre Cot, want to return to party government.

M. Herriot, prepared for a big fight, is looked to by his followers and President Doumergue to whip the Opposition in line with a resounding speech in which he will recall the gravity of the hour and the necessity of letting M. Doumergue have a free hand to "bring the country back to normal."

Rhode Island Ballot To Bar Independents

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 25 (AP)—Supreme Court rulings today upheld the barring of two independent candidates and ordered the removal of a third candidate from the ballot.

The court upheld the secretary of state in throwing out the nomination papers of Dr. David E. Flynn of Newport, independent candidate for U. S. Senator, and John G. Carroll, independent candidate for state senator from Warwick.

It also granted a petition for an injunction restraining the secretary of state from placing on the ballot the name of Mrs. Alice Thompson Smith, independent candidate for state senator from Cranston.

Radio Door Slams on Liquor Cotton Strike Unravels Slowly U. S. Seeks to End Fish Quarrel

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Liquor Control

Non-Alcoholic Radio

With repeal the liquor interests seemed to have made a clean sweep in Massachusetts. The law provided for restrictions. The control was left in the hands of the Alcoholic Beverages Commission (A. B. C.). They moved slowly, feeling their way. Then irresistibly they started to draw the strings of regulation tighter.

Yesterday Governor Ely, pen in hand, approved, with his executive council, regulations formulated by the board. They made up much for the law's lack of detail, proved the old adage that good administration is much more important than good laws.

Smack out of the box came a rule heartening to all who feel that the home must be kept free from liquor propaganda.

No advertising by radio would be permitted.

Johnny could listen to his children's hour without sliding into a hearty appeal to drink more whisky if he happened to listen a moment beyond his program's end. Any dealer attempting to violate this would have his license revoked.

Among the 51 rules accepted, the following additional points stand out:

No fraudulent advertising.

No suggestive toasts in pamphlets telling how to mix drinks.

No gambling on licensed premises with particular attention to slot machines and lottery tickets.

¶ ¶ ¶

Women a Problem

The tavern, expected to be the bad boy of the whole liquor set up, has been turning in a better account of itself than the other agencies, particularly restaurants. Today restaurant owners with an ear to the ground had reasons to pause, some to tremble.

At a hearing before the A. B. C. yesterday, Commissioner Will A. L. Bazely said, "We believe the number of taverns should be increased, . . . and the restaurants, except the larger ones, be put out of existence." Even the most obtuse restaurant owner could not mistake those direct words.

Mr. Bazely was not speaking merely for himself. For up spoke in tense voice Commission Chairman William P. Hayes. "Drinking by young women has increased enormously, outrageously. I don't know where it is going to end!"

Since women are not allowed in taverns, this put the finger on restaurants as the place where women drink, indicated that the Bazely statement had plenty of backing among other commission members.

Recovery

Still a Question

Who won the textile strike? Labor is not yet entirely sure. Neither is business. Several Government agencies are still working to end some of the overhanging controversies. In the meanwhile, labor announced last night, there may be a few local strikes in the South, to prod the decision.

Under the shadow of this threat, the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers met today, intrenched its position, invoked the President's request for a truce.

"Labor claims discrimination in reemploying strikers," said Russell T. Fisher, association secretary. "This is easily explained. Business has been down. It has been impossible for employers to take back all their men thus far."

But this did not satisfy Francis J. Gorman, director of the recent strike. "Men are being actually evicted from their homes," he said. "They are denied relief payments by politicians friendly to the mill owners." So the association is expected to make a clear statement of its principles. To this, it will bind itself. Labor, it is said, will then have definite promises to work with.

Meanwhile Mr. Fisher trained his guns on "the menace of Japanese competition." He called for action, left it to the association to recommend what sort.

"We used to have only coarse goods from Japan to compete with," he said, "but they have improved and now are invading the fine goods field. We used to export three times as much cotton cloth as Japan. But now they match us yard for yard."

¶ ¶ ¶

Tall Words

George Anderson, foreman of the Federal Grand Jury, continues to speak sensational words about ERA graft. Last Saturday he declared the President was being betrayed by his henchmen, that they were buying

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Gang Trend of Youth Claimed Channel for Scout Guidance

Mrs. Frederick Edey, national Girl Scout president, today interpreted "youthful gangs" not as something bad in themselves but as indicating a normal youthful tendency toward organization that can be turned to useful account.

When this tendency brings youth into such organizations as the Girl Scouts, it is a good thing, she said, for in these avenues the enormous surplus energy of youth is guided into channels that tend to level crime.

The remarks of the national Scout leader, who is presiding at the twentieth national convention of Girl Scouts in Boston, come as one practical reply to the challenge of crime clearly depicted in a series of articles just finished in The Christian Science Monitor.

There the burden of responsibility was hinged on the training of youth. Today Mrs. Edey made it plain to crime prevention agencies that youthful desires for organization and unity of action should be diverted away from mischief rather than risk breaking the spirit of youth or encouraging dishonesty by trying to wipe out these gangs completely.

"It seems to me that young people commit crime," she said, "because of their enormous energy which we who live in a less imaginative world misinterpret as mischief. The small-boy gang is not really a bad thing. It encourages youth to stand up for each other. It invites a struggle for leadership.

"A gang is the youngsters' world in which the qualities of leadership and unity of action are developed, although not always in the right direction."

This led Mrs. Edey to an appraisal of the principles of Scout organization through which leaders "try to penetrate the world of youth without causing any bruises to youthful ideals and imagination." Once inside, she said, the adult can turn the gang into a useful and effective unit.

She held that it was the clumsy breaking of the crust of youthful imagination that builds up resistance against sound organization among youngsters. Hence the need, she said, for Scout leaders with sensitive, understandable natures.

Perhaps the greatest tribute to scout leadership on this score is the tremendous growth of the movement in the last year pointed to by the national president. While other organizations were experiencing a lean year, Girl Scout membership rose 40,000. There are now 356,000 enrolled in the organization.

This growth indicates to Mrs. Edey that fathers and mothers in-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Legion Votes Bonus While Bankers Ask Balanced Budget

Issue of Liberality and Frugality by the Government Joined by Opposite Views of Two Organizations

Financiers and President Seek Common Ground for Recovery

Program for Universal Draft in Emergency Outlined to Legionnaires—Munitions Inquiry Impels Move to Take Profit Out of War

The Washington Administration today faces a spectacular clash between demands for free spending of federal funds and a counter demand for a balanced budget.

Meeting in annual convention at Miami, the American Legion recommended the immediate cash payment of soldier bonus certificates by a vote of 987 to 183. Legion officials have estimated that payment would cost the Treasury $2,000,000,000.

Contrasting with this action, the American Bankers Association came out at its concluding session with an emphatic call for a balanced budget. The issue of liberality and frugality is thus joined.

Bankers and President Come to Closer Accord On Financial Policies

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—A spectacular reconciliation between the Roosevelt Administration and the nation's bankers appears to have occurred as the climax of the American Bankers Association convention here.

With a more cordial relation between executive and financial community promising important results in speeding the nation's business pick-up, the convention adjourned today after emphatically indorsing a balanced budget, but admitting the temporary need of large emergency expenditures.

In the truce signed between President and bankers, Mr. Jackson E. Reynolds, president of the First National Bank of New York, was picked for the somewhat trying rôle of financial penitent, riding to the White House Canossa.

Indeed Mr. Reynolds's speech, which preceded and introduced that of Mr. Roosevelt last night, had the unusual distinction of attracting more attention than that of the President, important though some of the implications of the latter were.

"Alliance for Recovery"

Mr. Roosevelt asked for "an alliance of all forces intent upon the business of recovery." He made it plain that he was prepared to curtail the activities of the great federal relief agencies as fast as banking and business could take up the slack. He threw a sop to the bankers when he declared that the "profit-motive" is a perfectly normal and legitimate one.

And finally, in what may ultimately prove his most important utterance, he went out of his way to express gratification at the "growing appreciation" abroad of the advantages of price stabilization.

Coming on the heels of proposals for dollar-pound stabilization in Scotland, made by the American Ambassador, Mr. Robert W. Bingham, and by recommendations for international price coöperation by the American delegate at the conference, the statement is felt to be more than a coincidence. It is believed that Mr. Roosevelt is more receptive than he has been since the London economic conference to currency stabilization negotiations.

Spoke for Bankers

Mr. Reynolds, representing the heart of Wall Street, spoke as a defender of the Administration and as a rather chastened supplicant for presidential favor for the banking fraternity. Frankly admitting the existence of present "misunderstanding" between ad-

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Cash Payment of Bonus Placed at Two Billions; Legion Prizes Awarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The resolution calling upon the Government for immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus certificates was passed today in the closing session of the American Legion convention by the overwhelming vote of 987 to 183.

The national commander, Edward A. Hayes, allowed time for free discussion of the proposal, the cost of which to the American Treasury is estimated by Legion officials at $2,000,000,000.

Other items of business included the unanimous election of Mrs. A. C. Carlson of Willmar, Minn., as national president of the Legion Auxiliary, Mrs. Malcolm Douglas of Seattle, Wash., having withdrawn, and announcement that the drum and bugle corps of the Marlboro (Mass.) Post had won the championship for the second year in succession.

Draft of All Resources

Universal service in time of war, as proposed in the American Legion's plan for conscription of all man power, wealth and resources, was described in a stirring talk by Mr. Raymond J. Kelly, chairman of the national legislative committee. He spoke at the final business session of the Legion's sixteenth annual convention.

"We know from first-hand observation the sufferings, the sorrow, the waste, the utter uselessness of war," Mr. Kelly said in part. "We organized ourselves in a great veteran organization to aid our disabled comrades, their dependents and the dependent widows and orphans the war had made. We organized for other reasons, not the least of which was to 'make Right the master of Might' and to promote peace and good will on earth. We organized to do all in our power to end war, to devote ourselves to the elimination of its causes.

Unjust System

"I propose to speak briefly of one proposition which we have advanced and supported for the past 12 years, and which, God willing, will soon be adopted. We have called it our Universal Service Plan. It was born of a resentment against a system, which in the name of democracy, put one young American in the mud of the trenches for $30 a month, and at the same time put a civilian back home in the factory at $30 a day for war-stimulated trade.

"It was born of the realization that for every two Americans who died on the battlefield, one American millionaire was made because of the war. It was born of the belief that if every man in America, every industry, every business and every capitalist should realize that for each of them a war would mean something personal by way of service, something by way of sacrifice without profit, that all means to retard the occurrence of war would be employed. In short, it was born of the belief that it would be the strongest instrumentality for peace that could be devised.

"We now have added reasons for advocating the adoption of universal service. The investigation of the munitions manufacturers by the congressional committee resulted from a resolution in which Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan joined with Senator Nye of North Dakota and which passed the Senate on April 12, 1934. This authorized a special Senate committee to investigate the whole armaments problem, with its ultimate purpose to equalize the burdens and take the profits out of war.'

All Placed in Same Class

"Senator Vandenberg has charged that the munitions ring in Europe has been guilty of intrigues to destroy peace between nations, of nurturing profitable frictions and selling its murderous wares to friend and foe alike. If there were no profit for anyone in a war, wars would be far less likely to occur."

Mr. Kelly then answered in detail some of the arguments that have been published against the Legion's plan. "Our plan is simple and plain," he concluded. "Immediately upon the declaration of war the entire man power of the country, without stint or limitation, must be subject to the call of country for military or industrial service without distinction as to wage, class, station or standing.

"There must be no exemption un-

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Beck and Ely Join In Demanding New Constitution Deal

Expect Party Merger to Force Return to Government by People

A massing of Democratic and Republican forces to meet certain so-called threats of the New Deal was predicted by former Representative James M. Beck (R.) of Pennsylvania and Governor Joseph B. Ely at the nineteenth annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts last night.

Mr. Beck joined Governor Ely in praising the business men of the country for "valiant efforts in the face of overwhelming difficulties heaped upon them by a bureaucratic administration." Both predicted a uniting of Democrats and Republicans in the very near future to stamp out "the present menace to the Constitution."

Mr. Beck was especially emphatic in his belief that "never in the history of America was there a time when the Constitution was so openly flouted and violated as it has been in the last 25 years and especially in the last 18 months.

"The priests carrying on the ceremonials of order," he said, "are winking at each other as they go through the motions but do not enter into the spirit."

Sticks to His Convictions

Those who follow congressional matters will remember that only last month Mr. Beck announced his voluntary retirement from Congress, forwarding a notice of withdrawal to the Secretary of State at Harrisburg. In this letter he stated:

"Congress has ceased to be a deliberative body. Under the present conditions it is merely a rubber-stamp for the executive, and to be one four-hundredth of a rubber stamp no longer appeals to me."

Cheers long and pronounced greeted Mr. Beck's statement last night that "if the American people can only throw off the tyranny of bureaucratic government and let industry work out its destiny, the depression will soon end." He briefly sketched the history of the Constitution from its birth in a "depression worse than any possible today," to the beginning of its downfall, "25 years ago."

Praises Ford's Stand

"United States bonds were worth 4 cents on the dollar when the Constitution was born," he observed, "currency was worth more as wallpaper. Civil War was flaming up in Massachusetts, laws were being passed to prevent collecting of debts. That the Constitution was framed by thinking men and is worthy of perpetuation is attested by the fact there has been no republic formed since which has not followed our document as a model."

The speaker paid tribute to Henry Ford because "he would have nothing to do with that Soviet Buzzard the Blue Eagle." He quoted a motto of Mr. Ford's which he says should be known and practiced by every American. "The only recovery needed is a recovery of the spirit."

Asserting that the Federal Government has usurped the powers of the states, he pointed to "the agricultural bureaucracy in Washington today which has made peons of our farmers."

"It tells him," he said, "how many pigs he can raise, how much wheat he can plant, loans him money for interest on his mortgage, pays him for the cotton he plows under the ground. What kind of an economy is this? It costs as much to run this single bureau today as it cost to run the whole government 20 years ago. It is worse than Stalin telling the Russian farmer what he can or can't do. Greed and lust for power that follows any strong central government, is responsible."

A plan for a long-term labor policy was drafted yesterday by the association in which each firm was advised to draft its own policy to be reduced to writing and circulated among employees. Company unions, it was decided, frequently made more trouble than they did good. However, consensus of the Industrial Relations Conference asserted that a definite labor policy in firms left no doubt in the minds of workers regarding their stand with the management.

Girl Scouts Grown Up

Mrs. Frederick Edey
National President of Girl Scouts.

Portrait of Mrs. Herbert Hoover
Painted by Lydia Field Emmet and Presented to White House in Washington by Girl Scouts.

Drought Cattle In Maine Thriving

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 25 (AP)—Russel W. Davis, Assistant Director of Rural Rehabilitation, said today recent criticism regarding the condition of drought cattle in Maine was "undeserved, unfounded or gross exaggeration."

Less than 1 per cent of the 29,900 cattle in stock yards in Presque Isle, Frye, Orrington and Yarmouth have died since arrival, he said.

During the operation of the Yarmouth yard, Mr. Davis added, 13,913 head of cattle had been received.

Theaters

Ruth Draper

For some members of Miss Ruth Draper's public it sufficed that "A Class in Greek Poise" had a place on her program at the Wilbur Theater last evening. Impertinently, outrageously clever it is—this scene in which a group of women are struggling to bring their figures into nearer resemblance to the ideals of the Parthenon frieze. Instructions are given in the art of walking free, fearless and joyous through a forest, holding a lily in one hand, leading a lamb by the other—all equally imaginary, of course. Incredibly simple it becomes to visualize each one, lined up before the fervent, flat-voiced athletic mistress, hoping against hope. Among Miss Draper's character sketches, this is a masterpiece.

But "In County Kerry," new to this listener, was perhaps as attractive. Miss Draper explained that this sketch is based on fact. For she herself met the woman she portrays while on a bicycle tour of Ireland. The woman actually said the things Miss Draper makes her say, in her deliciously lilting and rhythmic West of Ireland speech. Vividly she moves before us. Miss Draper calmly arranges a little shawl—and lo! we have this peasant woman with her absurd, her pitiful chatter of the daughters who are away in Boston, Mass., and the son who never returned from the Dardanelles—"Jim was his name," and all this peppered with sudden expostulations addressed to "a very peculiar pig."

The familiar and favorite "Italian Lesson" was on the program, the sniffling "German Governess" with her conjugations, the "Débutante," gauche, twitching, simpering. "Showing the Garden" and "Vive la France" completed the program.

M. W.

Woman Confirmed As Justice in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YARMOUTH, Maine, Oct. 25—Appointment of Miss Ardra O. Hodgins as trial justice has been confirmed by the Executive Council. She becomes the first woman to be named trial justice of a Maine community.

Miss Hodgins, who was a candidate for Republican nomination for Representative to the Legislature from Portland last spring, is a native of Houlton, attended Wheaton College and graduated from the University of Maine in 1927. She was for a time extension secretary for the New England Home for Little Wanderers.

She studied at the Peabody Law School in Portland and assisted its head, Clarence W. Peabody, in revision of the Maine statutes. Her appointment had the approval of both parties.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair early tonight, becoming cloudy late tonight; Friday probably showers and warmer; gentle to moderate northeast to east winds.

Maine, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Friday showers; slightly warmer.

Vermont: Cloudy, followed by showers late tonight or Friday; slightly warmer tonight.

New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness; slightly warmer in the south portion tonight; Friday showers and warmer.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers Friday and in the northwest portions late tonight; slowly rising temperature Friday and in the northwest portion, tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast shifting to east winds; weather partly overcast tonight; probably showers Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	60	New Orleans	70	86
Bermuda	74	76	New York	52	64
Chicago	52	68	Norfolk, Va.	56	62
Denver	58	64	Philadelphia	50	62
Helena, Mont.	54	56	St. Louis	54	80
Jacksonville,	62	78	St. Paul	42	60
Kansas City	50	67	San Francisco	58	74
Los Angeles	66	88	Washington	46	62
Miami, Fla.	78	82			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Oct. 25.
B—Maximum, Oct. 24.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:47 p. m.; height, 10.8 feet.
Friday, 1:22 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:18 p. m.

Trend to Gangs Claimed Channel For Scout Work

(Continued from Page 1)

stead of becoming alarmed over the misdirected efforts of youth to organize are actually taking sane steps to provide organization that will eventually level the waves of crime.

Results of the round-table convention discussions of yesterday were reported this morning by Dr. Lillian M. Gilbraith, chairman of the personnel division, as emphasizing the chief Scout problem of obtaining leaders who can interpret the Scout program with understanding.

"Not merely knowledge but service is needed," Dr. Gilbraith stated. "The Scout leader must have imagination as well as initiative."

A dissection of the program of activities revealed a many-sided recipe for complete living for the girl of today.

During the course of this morning's discussion, it was revealed that the Scouts had presented to the White House in Washington a portrait of their beloved former Scout president, Mrs. Herbert Hoover. It is highly regarded by artists as a striking likeness. The artist is Lydia Field Emmet.

U. S. Drops Shoe Plan In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 25—A government operated shoe factory in New Hampshire seems unlikely, according to William B. Story, director of the industrial division of the state relief administration.

Washington officials had visited New Hampshire and had expressed considerable interest in a plan whereby an idle shoe factory would be taken over by the Administration and relief workers would be employed making shoes which would be distributed to needy persons. It would have involved the same general plan as the mattress factory now in operation at Somersworth.

Conferences with leading shoe manufacturers have led to at least temporary abandonment of the plan. A proposal whereby private manufacturers would use idle machinery, furnish supervision, and employ relief workers with the finished product going to relief cases, is receiving considerable support.

Dramatic Touch Added to Rotunda Of Maine Capitol by Powers Portrait

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 25—A portrait of Eugene Powers, the actor, was hung in the rotunda of the State House this week. Mr. Powers, a native of Maine, so strongly resembles the English actor, George Arliss, that Mr. Arliss, it is said, refuses to appear in the same play with him.

One of the most outstanding actors to go from Maine to Broadway, Powers was given a place among the portraits of Maine's great, at the order of Gov. Louis J. Brann, who had the painting done by Joseph Cummings Chase, another son of Maine who has achieved artistic success.

Powers graduated from Ricker Classical Institute, and, according to a sly confession of his own, "from nearly every other preparatory school in Maine." At the age of 18 he wrote the play, "The Old Maid's Success." He followed the stock company trail to the Big Town, trouping during his early twenties. His first big play in New York was "The Village Postmaster," which ran for six years.

With the polished and genially humorous characteristics of an Englishman, Powers has in later years been given mostly English parts. Marc Connelly, author of "Green Pastures," has tagged him the "English aristocrat from Maine." In one play, "Home Fires," by Owen Davis, he was given the part of a downeast farmer, and was granted an ovation by the New York newspapers for his ability as an Englishman to acquire a downeast accent.

Powers has acted in over 300 plays during his career and has taken part in a number of sketches. With a prejudice against motion pictures, he is said to have refused many offers from Hollywood. He says that in his 35 years of acting he has made frequent visits to his home town of Houlton, and that "not a soul believes I'm really an actor." Such lack of recognition for the prophet in his own country is the only thing which seems likely to drive him into the talkies.

Gold Panning Pays $4 To New Hampshire Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURG, N. H., Oct. 25—Again gold has been found on Indian Stream near here. Charles Ayer and Lyman Hilliard, of Plymouth, panned $4 worth of gold.

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
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Based on a twenty-year average, freezing weather reaches Boston about October 19th.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Curtis radio chat.	Organ recital.....	CBS soloist .....
5:15	Agriculture reports..	"Theater Today"..	'Once Upon a Time'	"Skippy" sketch...
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	"Little Women"..	"Jack Armstrong"..	"Melody Mart"....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Buddy and Blake..	Yankee Singers....	"Miniatures" .....
6:00	"Air Adventures".....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Political speakers.....	sketches; music.	Merry-Go-Round ..	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	Football talk.....	Local dance music.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor....	Political talk.....	Musical; report...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Neal O'Hara.....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	"Gems of Melody";	Gene and Glenn...	"Just Plain Bill"..	Local dance music.
7:30	chorus; orchestra...	After Dinner Revue	Jack Smith; orch..	Golf lesson .....
7:45	"Joe and Bateese"...	Big Freddy Miller.	Boake Carter, news	Sketch, "Nicked"...
8:00	Soloists; pop. orch....	Vallee Orchestra;	Political talk.....	ERA Orchestra
8:15	Political speakers.....	sk., "Four Walls,"	Political talk.....	concert program.
8:30	Political speakers.....	Cagney & Myers;	Forum of Liberty;	Double quartet.....
8:45	"As I See It".....	Lou Holtz; soloists	speakers; music..	String ensemble...
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.;	Organ recital.....
9:15	dramatic sketch.....	Captain Henry	talks; soloist.....	Boy from Ireland.
9:30	Address, Ogden L.	soloists; skit;	Fred Waring & his	Local dance music.
9:45	Mills, Indianapolis	Voorhees's Orch..	Pennsylvanians ..	News Service.....
10:00	Sammy Liner and his	Paul Whiteman's	Forty-five Minutes	Perley Stevens &
10:15	dance orchestra....	Music Hall; tab-	in Hollywood; se-	his orchestra ....
10:30	"Our Machine Age."	loid musical com-	lolets; sketch; or.	Local dance music.
10:45	NBC speakers.....	edy; soloists.....	Political talk.....	Legion speakers...
11:00	Features; speaker.....	Forecasts; reports.	News Service.....	Vera Van; orch....
11:15	Joe Rines's Orchestra	Voice of Romance	Jack Little and his	Local dance music.
11:30	Eddie Duchin and his	Anson Weeks and	orchestra	Local dance music.
11:45	dance orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	CBS dance music.	Sign off .....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
11:15 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: "The World Today," Dr. Stephen P. Duggan.
3:00 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
3:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor, from Academy of Music, Philadelphia.
4:15 WBZ, Bates-Northwestern debate, from Chicago and Boston.
4:30 WEEI, Master Music Hour: Musical Art Quartet recital.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

6:00 WEEI, Grantland Rice, sport talk; Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; piano duo; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.
6:15 WAAB, "Islands and Beaches of the Boston Shore," Prof. Kirtley Mather.
6:30 WBZ, Dwight Fiske, songs and stories; soloists; Al Goodman's Orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, ERA Opera Orchestra and vocal soloists.
9:00 WBZ, Phil Harris and his orchestra; Leah Ray, soloist.
9:00 WEEI, Waltz Time: Frank Munn and Vivienne Segal, soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "The March of Time": dramatizations of the news of the week.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; players; soloists; Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel": Dick Powell; El Brendel; Louella Parsons, motion picture writer, and guest screen players; Fiorito Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Al Bernard-Paul Dumot and their Burnt Cork Dandies; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, "Hare-Brain Harry," from Chicago.
10:45 WEEI, Gothic Choristers, mixed chorus recital.

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Radio Door Slams on Liquor

Cotton Strike Unravels Slowly

U. S. Seeks to End Fish Quarrel

(Continued from Page 1)

votes with relief on a wholesale scale. The Jury agreed, he said, and would investigate to the bitter end.

Yesterday he was closeted with Joseph P. Carney, state ERA director, and emerged with even more pointed charges.

"We will soon have facts," he said, "that will start several 'higher-ups' on their way to the penitentiary."

The state director, the foreman said, had offered full cooperation in tracking down frauds.

"I am very pleased with this," he said. "We will not be content to go for the smaller fry. We want the leaders. A few more tips like those sent in by the public so far, and we will be ready to open up the big guns.'

Strike

A Way to Weigh Anchors

Washington today reached out its long arm of arbitration, took the fish strike in hand.

Among yesterday's arrivals at the South Station was Mr. Fred Keightly, United States Labor Department Commissioner of Conciliation. Promptly he set up preliminary arbitration machinery, heard the strikers and the dealers relate their respective stories. Actual arbitration will start tomorrow.

In the meantime the strikers this morning voted to stay out until their terms are granted, voted against settling with individual dealers who meet their demands.

A more ominous note was heard at the fish pier today, blended with the strange, distorted silence that hung over the anchored, hushed fishing fleet. The note was that of possible violence. At today's meeting, union leaders urged the strikers to pull non-union strike breakers from the vessels. With the strike at that critical stage where strikers fight hunger as well as the employers, there was apprehension that the fishermen might yield to violence.

Criticalness of the situation was intensified by the sailing of eight fishing vessels during the last 24 hours. Final menacing ingredient was found in the stated determination of the strikers to make a final, supreme effort to close tightly the port of Boston to the fish trade.

Aviation

More Than Local Pride

A group of Boston newspapermen flew from here to Washington and back yesterday in the inauguration of the Boston to Washington air service of American Airlines; stepped out of the airline's 15-passenger Condor plane last night; were convinced that the Boston airport was the equal of any they had seen that day. Local pride, perhaps, but they and others would be surprised to learn that Boston's airport is rated top notch by official government listing.

"A1A" is the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Air Commerce rating for an ideal airport. Boston at "A1A" rating. First letter in the official government rating denotes the extent of equipment and facilities for planes, such as hangars and servicing. The numeral indicates the size of the field according to a prescribed Department of Commerce ruling based on the length of runway needed for large passenger transports to get into the air, clearing all boundary obstructions.

Final letter shows the facilities offered for night landing such as required lighting, control tower, boundary markings, obstruction lights and watchman on duty all night. Ratings range from "A" to "D" and numerals from "1" to "4." Detroit and St. Louis are "A1A" ports but Boston with its "A2A" rating is thus slowing crawling to an ideal position.

Relief

Carney to Washington

Joseph P. Carney, active if retired banker, is the Collector of Internal Revenue. But he has also taken on the administration of the ERA for the momert is about "A2A." When extensive landing area enlargements have been completed within the year Boston will come under the the State and is conceded to have done a big job. Today he left for Washington.

Trips to Washington are regular affairs with Mr. Carney. But his friends today looked rather knowing when mentioning the trip, said that a big job was in the wind for the ERA chief.

The trip was announced as an attempt to make November's relief allotment $5,000,000 instead of $4,000,000. Mr. Carney quoted figures of 450,000 unemployed persons in the State, of which 184,544 have registered for ERA work, and said that such a margin of unemployed certainly demanded at the least a $1,000,000 incerase in Massachusetts's allotment.

But the Carney friends were not sidetracked by the figures, were sure that when they were presented that in turn Mr. Carney would be presented with an offer of something big that would probably keep him in Washington.

Education

Sinking M. I. T.

Slowly but surely the great, massive buildings of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge are sinking. The rate is now about a third of an inch a year.

But the visitor today finds no concern. For to technical experts like the faculty of that noted institution it is no surprise. They expected this to happen when the buildings were built on filled-in land—and, being good engineers, saw that it was allowed for.

All man-made structures settle more or less and calculations are made to take care of it. Actually the buildings themselves do not sink alone. Both the building and ground on which it is erected sink together.

To those concerned for the future the rate will slow down until 50 years from now the sinking will be only an eighth of an inch a year. Even in an infinite number of years the Tech experts say the main building cannot be more than 29 inches below its original level. The main dome has sunk eight inches since it was put up in 1915.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"THE FARMER TAKES A WIFE" (Colonial). Play based on the novel "Rome Haul," dealing with the early days of the Erie Canal. 8:20.

"SAY WHEN" (Shubert). Musical comedy with Harry Richman. 8:30.

"MEN IN WHITE" (Majestic). The Group Theatre presents this Pulitzer prize winner, dealing with hospital problems. 8:30.

"AH, WILDERNESS!" (Plymouth). The Theater Guild presents this Eugene O'Neill comedy, with George M. Cohan. 8:10.

RUTH DRAPER (Wilbur). Character sketches: "An English House Party," "At a Telephone Switchboard," "Three Women and Mr. Clifford," "In a Church in Italy." 8:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"St. Petersburg Nights." Produced by Dostoyevski with a Moscow Art Theater cast. English titles. A picture of Old Russia made in New Russia. Also a Soviet cartoon, "The Unlucky Truck." "The Work of Running Water" and "The Brass Choir," in a geology and symphony series. Third Adult Educational Council program. 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:15.

EXETER—Ann Harding in "The Fountain." 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. Also "Hideout."

BOSTON—Damon Runyon's "Million Dollar Ransom." Vaudeville. 10:16 a. m., 1:21, 4:31, 7:41, 10:51.

KEITH'S—Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "The Gay Divorcee." 10:27 a. m., 12:40, 2:53, 5:06, 7:19, 9:29.

ORPHEUM—Constance Bennett in "Outcast Lady." Vaudeville, 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN—Will Rogers in "Judge Priest." A southern story by Irvin S. Cobb. "Shuffle Along." Negro revue with Eubie Blake and his orchestra, on the stage. 11:05 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:45, 10:35.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Caravan," musical romance directed by newly imported Erik Charell, with Charles Boyer, Continental star, as the leading player. The scenes are laid in the vineyards around the Chateau Tokay. Cast includes Louise Fazenda, Phillips Holmes and Eugene Pallette. Fenway at 1:58, 4:41, 7:19, 10:03. Paramount at 9:10, 11:58 a. m., 2:46, 5:34, 8:22. Also Joe E. Brown's latest comedy, "Six Day Bike Race."

SCOLLAY—"Kansas City Princess." Vaudeville, 12:10, 3:26, 6:52, 9:58.

MODERN—"Cleopatra." 10:03 a. m., 12:54, 3:45, 6:36, 9:20. Also "Hollywood Mystery."

STATE—Helen Hayes in Sir James Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows." 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.

UPTOWN—"The Count of Monte Cristo." 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:10. Also "La Cucaracha."

TREMONT—Katharine Hepburn in "Spitfire." Also "42nd Street." Shorts include Mickey Mouse cartoon. Continuous, 9 a. m. to 11.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Football picture, "Forward Pass"; Scrappy cartoon; "Picturesque Portugal"; other shorts and news reels. Continuous, 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

CHARDON STRING QUARTET—Program includes quartets by Mozart, Carpenter and Brahms. Brattle Hall, Cambridge. 8:30.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Concert in Central Congregational Church, Jamaica Plain. 8.

Other Events

CITY CLUB—Republican Campaign Night. Speakers: Gaspar G. Bacon and Robert M. Washburn. 7:45, Organ concert, 7:15.

TUFTS COLLEGE—Historical Society holds first meeting. Prof. George S. Miller speaks on "Current Politics." Packard Hall. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Symphony Hall. Bruckner's Seventh Symphony; Ravel's "Mother Goose" suite; Rimsky-Korsakov's "Spanish Caprice," 2:30.

New Movie Programs

METROPOLITAN — "Happiness Ahead," with Dick Powell and Josephine Hutchinson. Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyon in person.

POSTON—"Gift of Gab."

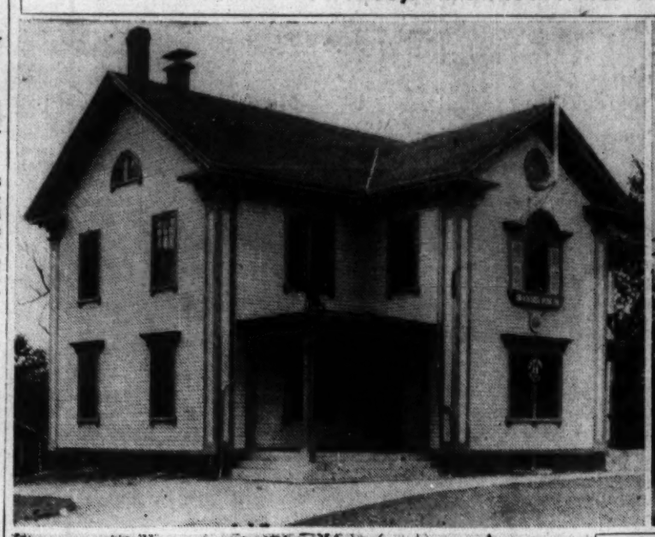
STATE—"Transatlantic Merry-Go-Round" and "Against the Law."

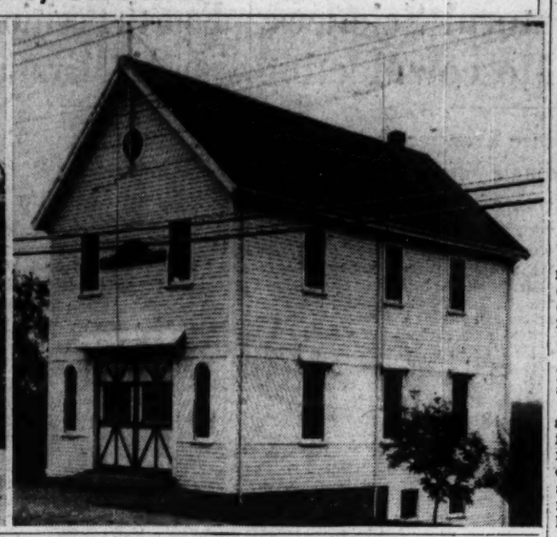
ORPHEUM—George Arliss in "The Last Gentleman."

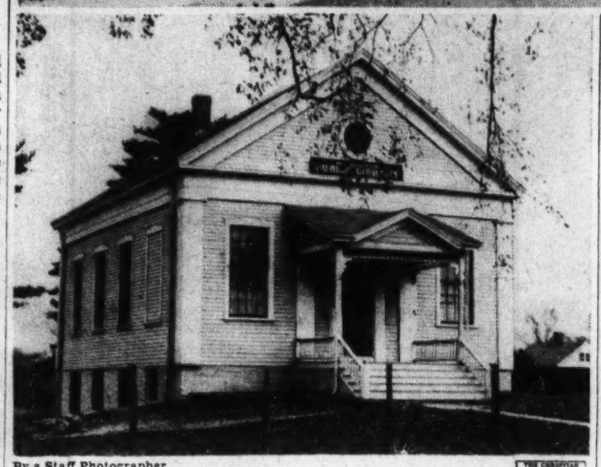
Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Free Guidance. "Roman Art," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

They Are Not What They Used to Be







By a Staff Photographer

Abandoned Buildings Find New Service

Upper Left—Legion Headquarters in Braintree, Once a Schoolhouse. Upper Right—Citizens' Association Building at South Weymouth, Formerly a Fire Station. Lower—A One-Time Schoolhouse at West Bridgewater, Now Used as a Branch Library.

Further evidence of the New Englander's resourcefulness. He is finding practical uses for discarded buildings. The practice long has been to let them deteriorate, the prey of unruly neighborhood boys. Schoolhouses, particularly, when too small to accommodate the growing enrollments, were boarded up and left for the weather to destroy finally.

But more and more are city and town officials, and even citizens, turning these buildings over, in some cases at a price as low as the legal $1, to societies and organizations that can afford to keep them in repair and paint.

In Weymouth, there are at least four of these buildings used for legion hall, civic or community club. Other towns, not only on the South Shore, but in many parts of New England, are finding it worth while to dispose of their unused buildings in this way.

Miscellaneous

Mulloney Case

The public is not to be allowed to forget the name of Daniel C. Mulloney, former president of the Federal National Bank. Nearly a year has passed since 15 indictments were issued by the grand jury against him. As yet only two have been tried. The Federal Government hopes to make an object lesson out of this case that Massachusetts citizens will not forget.

Today comes a master's report from Suffolk Superior Court, with another allegation of fraud. "He borrowed $32,000 in his wife's name," it said. "It was done to delay and defraud his creditors."

No part of the Government's suit is this report, but part of a case brought into court by stockholders of the closed bank. They wish to escape their legal liability for double the amount of their stock.

Meanwhile, Judge James A. Morton Jr. delays passing sentence on his recent conviction of Mulloney and of his associate John A. Deery, for some days more.

Chilean Sugar Bill Proposed

The estabilshment of a government-subsidized beet sugar industry in Chile is proposed in a bill under consideration by a committee of the Chilean House of Representatives.

High Educational And Low Tax Level Proposed in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 25—Edward E. Roderick, Deputy Commissioner of Education, says that the Public School Finance Commission proposes to raise nearly $2,000,000 in an "educational coup d'état" to supplant "oxcart methods of conveying children over our educational highways."

Of $1,900,000 which the Commission hopes to raise, $162,000 will be used to bring all towns up to a minimum level of $27 support per student, and $1,738,000 will be used to relieve the property tax burden now assessed in the neighborhood of $5 per thousand.

Maine is mobilizing friends of education for a state-wide, well-planned and united effort to improve and equalize the educational advantages to be offered to all children residing within its borders, without reference to distinction as to color, class, creed or sex, the eighty-sixth Legislature having made such action possible.

Mr. Roderick expressed the view that young America, unless prepared to cope with modern mechanical conditions of living, will be dragged down and engulfed by them. He remarked also that Euro-American civilization has contributed an element always regarded as of doubtful value by ancient civilizations, and that is recognition of the worth of the common man.

Milk Men in Maine To Ask Legislature For State Control

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 25 (AP)—Price-cutting and other "unfair practices" which "threaten disruption" of the milk business in Maine yesterday caused 100 producers and distributors to take definite steps toward regulation of milk sale and distribution.

They voted after conference with Frank P. Washburn, commissioner of the State Agriculture Department, to have an emergency milk control bill introduced at the special session of the Legislature next month, to be called to enact a liquor control measure.

The bill would provide for appointment of a board, to consist of a milk producer, a dealer and a consumer, to regulate distribution and sale of all milk consumed within the State, establish wholesale and retail prices for different sections of the State after public hearings and investigations, and enforce regulatory provisions of existing legislation.

Methodism Observes Maine Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

READFIELD, Maine, Oct. 25—Methodism, strong strand in the Pine Tree State's tenacious moral fiber, got its first start in Maine with erection of a "meeting house" here 140 years ago. Today the anniversary was celebrated.

Although Methodism may occupy a place of restraint in minds of the more liberal thinkers of today, historical facts show that the church was founded here as an escape from narrow-mindedness.

The Rev. A. L. Oliver, of Lewiston, superintendent for the Augusta district of the Maine Methodist Conference, was in charge of the program.

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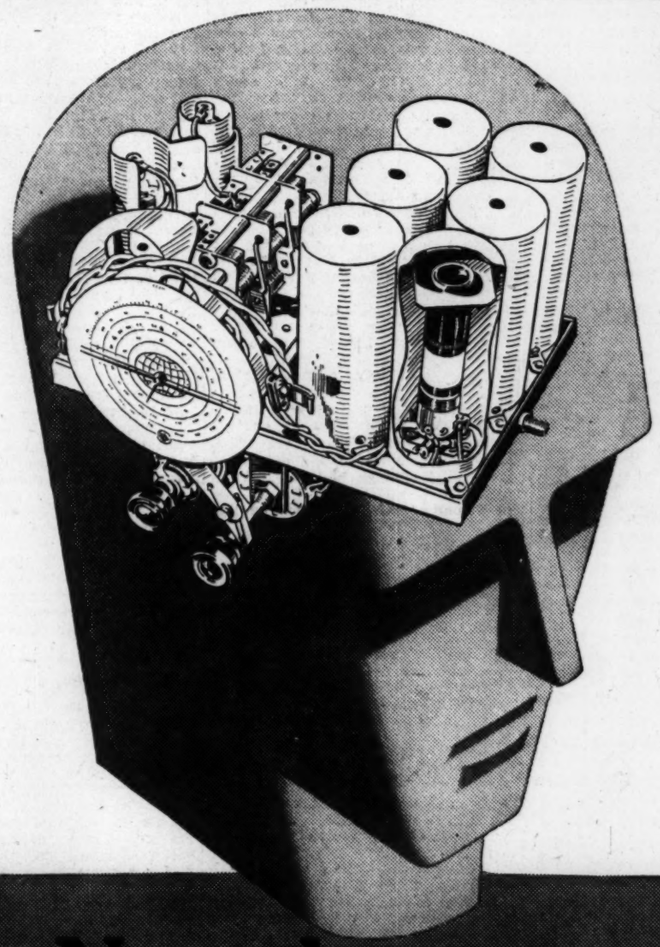

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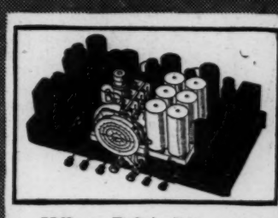

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Soviet Academy Reflects Shift From 'Pure' Natural Sciences To 'Applied' in Moscow Meeting

First Session at Capital Since Transfer From Leningrad Designed to Coördinate Efforts of Savants With Projects of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Oct. 25—The general assembly of the Soviet Academy of Sciences is meeting here today for the first time since the Academy was transferred from Leningrad to Moscow last summer. The present session, held jointly with the State Planning Commission and the heads of governmental commissariats, will be devoted to outlining the Academy's work for 1935.

The Academy's transfer to Moscow indicates the growing trend in the Soviet Union from "pure science" to industrial science. In Moscow the Academy can maintain closer touch with the heads of state industry and agriculture. The ruling Communist Party, in a resolution passed last year, frankly admitted its intention to "turn the Soviet Academy toward serving the need of socialist construction and close coöperation with industry."

While the Kremlin does not altogether discourage "pure science," it is chiefly interested in scientific work which helps to improve Soviet industry and agriculture, which "studies the country's productive forces and contributes to their utilization."

Industrial technique, so much needed and admired by a backward agricultural country seeking to industrialize its people, was elevated to rank with "pure sciences" in 1932, when 14 technical specialists who had supervised construction of large electric power and industrial plants in the Soviet Union were elected to the Academy.

Technical Emphasis

At present 18 of the Academy's 93 members are "technicians," the others being divided as follows: biology, 13; chemistry, 10; European languages and literature, 10; Orientology, 8; geology, 8; mathematics, 4; physics, 8; social economy, 6, and philosophy 2.

The increasingly practical nature of the Academy's work is indicated by the commissions which have first been transferred to Moscow, including those studying irrigation, the evolution of domestic animals, industrial mathematics, television, automatic machinery, the Caspian Sea and the Polar North. All these studies have immediate practical significance.

In the present session, the Soviet Academy will plot out its work for the coming year in active coöperation with the heads of the socialized state. The State Planning Commission will outline the course of industrial and agricultural development for 1935 in detail and for a longer period less particularly. The heads of commissariats will offer specific plans for the coming year. The Academy's part in these plans then will be decided.

The Soviet Academy is a direct descendant of the Imperial Russian Academy founded in 1724. Its president, Dr. A. P. Karpinsky, was elected to the Academy in 1886. While the personnel of the Academy has greatly changed since the Revolution, several of the foremost Russian natural scientists have remained to work with the new régime.

Organ of Marxism

However, there is no place in the Soviet Academy for members who do not agree with the new statute approved in 1930 that the task of the Academy is "planfully to direct the system of scientific knowledge toward . . . the further growth of the socialist order." The Academy has become definitely an organ of studies in the "complex of socio-historical problems connected with the task of overcoming capitalism and the survivals of earlier social formations in the mentality of the people."

This fixed viewpoint does not prevent the Soviet Academy, like the Soviet Government, from coöperating with "capitalist" organizations in studying questions of general interest. The Academy exchanges its publications, which also are being transferred from Leningrad to Moscow, with organizations and libraries in all parts of the world. It welcomes visiting natural scientists and gives them every opportunity to study Soviet methods and share ideas with their Soviet colleagues. The Academy sends delegates in increasing numbers to conferences in Europe.

The Academy of Sciences, like all Soviet institutions, is persuaded to take an active part in training the younger generation. During the past four years the Academy has opened up post-graduate work in all its institutes for "aspirants" who have completed instruction in some higher institution and have done some preliminary post-graduate work.

Any ambitious and competent young man or woman with a special aptitude may undertake research work for three years at governmental expense. But in this work, too, the emphasis is "practical," and students understand that they are preparing themselves to serve the socialized state.

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Trade Gifts Become Illegal in Belgium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—A bill for the abolition of free gifts schemes in retail trade has been introduced in the Belgian Senate.

The bill, which is based on the conclusions reached last March by the Brussels Chamber of Commerce, forbids the issue or distribution of free gifts of any kind by manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer. Articles given as adventisements and clearly marked as such are not considered as free gifts.

Gifts must not be connected with sales or made a condition of purchase. Infringements of the law would be punished by a fine up to a maximum of 2000 francs and imprisonment up to two years, together with the confiscation of the gifts, and the stamps and coupons used in connection with them.

British Capture Fourth Position In Air Marathon

First Three Planes Break England-to-Australia Record of Ulm

MELBOURNE, Oct. 25 (AP)—England took fourth as well as first honors in the England to Melbourne speed race today when Mr. Cathcart Jones and Mr. Ken W. Waller landed at 2:54 p. m. (11:54 p. m. Wednesday E. S. T.) on sun-flooded Laverton Field.

Their English plane is a duplicate of the one in which Flight Lieut. Charles Scott and Capt. T. Campbell Black won first place (a De Havilland Comet). American-built planes finished second and third.

The appearance of Mr. Jones and Mr. Waller relieved anxiety occasioned by a lack of news from them after they passed over Cobar this morning. A message had been broadcast asking for reports on them. A heavy rain, bringing low visibility, ended shortly before the fliers' arrival.

Although they took fourth place in the starting field of 19, Mr. Jones and Mr. Waller will not win a prize unless the Dutch pilots, Mr. K. D. Parmentier and Mr. J. J. Moll, who finished in second place, win a handicap prize and choose it in preference to the second speed award.

Nine planes, including that of Mr. John H. Wright and Lieut. John Polando of America, stuck to the long derby route today in the wake of the four finishers.

Mr. Wright and Lieutenant Polando, who were arrested by Persian guards when they landed near the Turco-Persian border, took off today from Shaiba, near Basra, Iraq, for Karachi, India. They lost 24 hours and all hope of winning handicap money, through the Persian incident.

In fifth position was Squadron Leader Malcolm MacGregor of New Zealand, veteran pilot who took off this morning from Rambang, Lombok, for Port Darwin, Australia. Mr. J. E. Hewett and Mr. C. E. Kay, also of New Zealand, left Singapore.

A close race was on between Squadron Leader D. E. Stodart of England and Lieut. M. Hansen of Denmark. Both planes left Rangoon, Burma, the British team about two hours ahead.

Mr. C. J. Melrose of Australia arrived at Calcutta this morning earlier than he was expected. He found the airdrome deserted but officials rushed in to check his time and he restarted within an hour.

The airplane in which Flight Lieut. Scott and Captain Black slashed all speed records from England to Australia was presented to them today by the backer of their flight and owner of the plane, Mr. A. O. Edwards of London. The winning fliers received half of the first prize of $50,000. The machine will be shipped to London in November.

A leading Australian air line offered £20,000 (about $100,000) for the "floating hotel" in which the Dutch pilots won second place. It is of American make (Douglas).

France Plans Air Event To Carry On Progress Of Planes, Denain Says

PARIS, Oct. 25 (AP)—Another great international air contest is planned by France as part of a campaign to put her aviation ahead of other countries in the commercial field.

France was not represented in the Melbourne air derby. Gen. Victor Denain, Air Minister, who anonunced the project today, said such a race would demonstrate that France "holds a place in the forefront of progress."

Plans have not taken definite form and General Denain did not indicate the time and place of the race.

"The Melbourne race shows the degree of perfection modern air material has reached," continued the Air Minister. France, he admitted, was not "especially prepared to furnish material capable of figuring creditably in such a race."

Gannet Flock Found Nesting in Newfoundland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Data on the birds known as gannet and great auk were given by Mr. V. C. Wynne-Edwards of the Zoölogy Department, McGill University, in an address before the Province of Quebec Society for the Protection of Birds. Referring to his recent explorations, he noted that he had found gannets at Cape St. Mary, at the southern extremity of Newfoundland, where they live on a rock separated from the mainland by a 100-foot chasm. It is the habit of the gannet, he explained to remain in the same location for long periods. The birds are believed to have been coming to St. Mary since about 1875. Other gannet colonies exist, he said, in the northeast part of North America, in Bonaventure Island, and the east end of Anticosti Island.

Speaking of the great auk, he pointed out that it formerly inhabited Funk Island, east of Newfoundland, where it was first sighted by Jacques Cartier and his voyagers. But with the flight of time all the great auks there, he observed, have been destroyed.

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Stating Japan's Case in London

Wide World — Navy Conference Delegates — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Left—Tsuneo Matsudaira, Japanese Ambassador at London. Right—Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Leading Tokyo Representative.

Japanese Naval Proposals Found Lacking Clarity

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP)—The British and American delegates to the preliminary naval conversations were reported authoritatively today, following a meeting at the Prime Minister's residence, to have decided that the general proposals of Japan were unacceptable.

The representatives of the two Anglo-Saxon nations were said to have agreed to ask for a full outline of the complete technical plan which Japan wants to use as a basis for a new naval treaty.

The two delegations did not reject the plea for equality in principle outright, but it was said that they agreed that the plan still was too vague for acceptance, pending full information from the Japanese. It was expected that this request would be conveyed privately to the Japanese before the British-Japanese meeting tomorrow.

An authority said that this action could not be regarded as a threat to end the conversations and that all the Americans and British want is a complete explanation of what equality in principle means to the Japanese, what the Japanese mean by a maximum level of tonnage to replace the ratio system, and just what the Japanese consider "offensive" ships.

The interchange of views took place after Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald personally telephoned Mr. Norman Davis, the United States Ambassador-at-Large. Mr. Davis took Mr. Ray Atherton, counselor of the United States Embassy, with him and they met Mr. MacDonald and Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister, in the Prime Minister's office.

It was learned that the Americans said they objected to secrecy, but Mr. MacDonald, in requesting that the meeting be secret, said he wanted to avoid the appearance of a regular meeting and therefore asked the naval delegates to keep away.

Mr. Davis and Mr. MacDonald did not touch on technical matters but merely discussed the general outline of the Japanese plan. Naval sources indicated a belief that a request for further information will be entirely acceptable to the Japanese.

Manchu Oil Monopoly Plan Arouses Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

representatives of the Standard Oil Company of New York, of the Texas Company and of the Asiatic Petroleum Company that the monopoly will be started soon.

Ending Competition

According to the plans outlined, the Manchuria Oil Company will purchase from foreign countries the crude oil for its Dairen refinery, plus whatever refined oils the market require beyond the output of the Dairen and Fushun refineries. The effect will be the elimination of foreign countries as distributors and retailers in the Manchurian oil market.

The monopoly plans to take over foreigners' marketing and storage installations and recompensate them.

The Standard Oil and Asiatic Petroleum Companies asked their Governments to protest energetically to Japan. They contend the monopoly, in addition to its relation to the open door, violates several pledges of high spokesmen of the Japanese and Manchukuoan Governments since 1932. They charge that the Japanese Government itself is a party to the violations because the South Manchuria Railway holds 40 per cent of the Manchuria Oil Company stock and the Japanese Government owns 50 per cent of the railway's stock.

Japanese Navy Plans

The monopoly is believed to be part of the Japanese Navy's plans to dominate the economic development of Manchukuo and control the empire's oil supplies from the standpoint of national defense. Opponents of the plan point out that Mr. Keizaburo Hashimoto, president of the Manchuria Oil Company, also is president of the Nippon Oil Company and a brother-in-law of Gen. Takashi Hishikara, Japanese Ambassador at Hsinking and commander-in-chief of the Japanese Army in Manchuria.

The Anglo-American interests are also conflicting with the Japanese Government as a result of the latter's campaign rigidly to control the oil business in Japan proper.

The Standard Oil Company of New York and the British Rising Sun Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of the Shell interests, contend that the Japanese Government is allotting to them unfavorable sales quotas under the new oil-control law and that the Japanese Government insists that oil companies store in Japan supplies equal to a half year's sales, insuring large stocks available to the Government in the event of war. The British and Americans thus far have declined to comply, and the issue is deadlocked.

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Spanish Tension On Rebel Issue Eased by Zamora

President Agrees to Some Executions If Dictatorship Shunned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

HENDAYE, France, Oct. 25—The political crisis which has been hanging over Spain since courts martial passed sentences on a number of rebels has now been solved by the consent of President Zamora to allow the executions in certain instances. In return the Roman Catholics have given an undertaking that they will not support any attempt to set up a military dictatorship.

This solution will, it is believed, enable the present Spanish Government to go forward with its policy of reconstruction, coupled with a firm hand to insure internal peace.

Meanwhile reports continue to reach Madrid of sufferings in Asturias. Thousands of families are said to be homeless and whole streets of Oviedo reduced to ruins. It is estimated unofficially that 3000 perished, including 1000 soldiers and police.

It is significant that the Government felt unable to send many troops from Leon, an important garrison town in the south Asturian mountains. The spectacle was therefore presented of Moorish troops fighting on Spanish soil for the first time since the Moorish King Boabdil was expelled in 1491.

Leon was believed to be one of the disaffected garrisons and it is known that the first air squadron sent from Leon to bombard Asturian rebels dropped tin cans instead of bombs.

A strict censorship is still operative.

Idle Show Gratitude For Holiday at Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Jobless do not often get a vacation, with boating, swimming, games and camping free, but it has been shown here that when they do they appreciate it.

Students of the Glasgow Committee of Student Service, with the help of many citizens, this year provided a camp in a wooded island off Balmaha, on the banks of Loch Lomond, to be used by jobless from surrounding districts. When the camp was closed the secretary of the committee received a letter.

"Consider this letter as coming, not from one but from 30 unemployed men living in the parish of Barrowfield. We are one and all extremely grateful to our unknown benefactors who provided us with the best holiday we have ever had. The University camp at Balmaha brought great happiness to all of us and we approach you to express our most sincere gratitude to those to whom it is due."

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Self-Censorship by Movies Proves Bulk of Audiences Appreciates Decent Films

By E. C. Sherburne

Dramatic and Motion-Picture Critic of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

(Continued from Page 1)

healthy in its tastes, is strong for justice and mercy, is keen to appreciate charm in women and courage in men, is eager for wholesome laughter and for vital drama that does not falsify life.

When we come to the question of clean pictures we get into the province of motives again. In every community there is a small minority of persons who are looking for lewdness in their amusements. They line up at the box office and the producer rubs his hands.

"See, I know what they want," he says.

What he and his kind can never understand is that they are hurting the screen. They are the hit-and-run producers. They get theirs, and who cares for the rest?

The difficulty is that the decent people who stay away from the suggestive film are not much inclined to go shopping for the sort of picture they would enjoy. And so the general reputation of the films is damaged by the occasional mucker producer. When the industry can bring itself to say to the mucker customer:

"We don't want your money," that will be a great day in pictures.

Poor Taste at Its Peak

Tastelessness and poor showmanship reach their peak when a producer or other responsible person ordered Miss Myrna Loy to utter two dragged-in off-color "gags" in "The Thin Man," damaging to some degree a property that her studio has been to heavy expense in building up. For that is what a contract player with a box office following becomes —a property.

One of these same "gags," by the way, so amused an authority at another studio that he had a song written about it for "Dames." And a flat song it was. Among the many things that Hollywood will have to outgrow is its pathetic faith in the value of a "gag" as a means of saving a picture.

Some producers persist in a belief that a quantity of vulgarity, disguised in some sort of fashion, must play through every film if it is to have majority appeal. I once heard a Hays' office employee explain confidentially that 75 per cent of any audience prefers that its entertainment be touched with suggestiveness.

Experience Shows Him Wrong

Well, after sitting in theater audiences for more than 40 years, and watching films for 25 years, I am convinced that he got his percentages wrong. There is a haw-haw element in any audience that will respond to every cheap stroke. This element is usually so noisy that it makes an impression on the anxious listener.

In the theater there are false laughs. Play and film producers often fail to discriminate between genuine and counterfeit. There were false and cheap laughs in "Viva Villa," based upon brutality, coarseness and sadism.

These laughs should never have been written into the script. Certainly they should never have been let out of the cutting room. So many protests greeted these scenes when the film was released that they were finally cut out.

Crowds Too Crowded

A recently released picture, "Caravan," suffers from a surfeit of merry villagers, always in violent motion. This picture was directed by Erik Charrell, and showed little of the balance and variety that marked his use of crowds in his "Congress Dances," filmed in Germany. It seems unlikely that the sea change was altogether responsible for the altered quality of his work. Some outside authority probably intruded.

It is because some producers have no compunctions about the way they exploit players borrowed from other studios that the choicest names in Hollywood are not for hire. Nothing less than reckless was the way little Shirley Temple, Fox contract player, was exploited on loan in "Now and Forever," with the director putting her through a lot of adult emotionalism and the producer permitting her to appear in a skin-fitting bathing suit.

This sort of thing won't happen again, now that Fox has discovered what a treasure they have in this captivating youngster, the brightest note that has come to the screen in a decade.

A first-rate producer is a man of many talents and of large capacity. When we turn to the producer who is something less than a master of his job we come upon a long train of grief, and the seldom suspected reason for many things that are not entertaining on the screen.

Some of these producers, or supervisors, obtained their positions by virtue of relationship to one of the men at the top. This is not said sneeringly, for a man may be skilled at his job and also be a relative. Certainly, the competitive element within this industry requires that a worker be either a relative, or efficient, or get out.

A favorite plaint of some film men is that the public will not support a fine thing at the box office. Too often the hole in that argument is that the "fine thing" is something less than it pretends to be.

The same plaint was made years ago because the public, very properly, stayed away from an unimaginative screen version of "The Blue Bird." "Disraeli" was another film that has been used for years as a club to silence those who asked for more intelligent pictures. Just why it was assumed that the film public would accept a photograph of a trick play just because it had been a suitable vehicle for a popular stage actor is something that has never been satisfactorily explained. Only Mr. George Arliss could make it go on the stage, and then only in the United States.

Quick Rejection in England

In England, where there was a considerable familiarity with the Disraeli legend, the claptrap play was rejected by the public immediately. It is probable that the public often rejects a play without knowing why.

That "Disraeli" was never box office in the films, even with Mr. George Arliss starring, and that "The House of Rothschild," starring Mr. Arliss, has been one of the best box-officing pictures of the year, would seem to indicate that something vital was lacking in the "Disraeli" enterprise.

"Cavalcade" is another film that is used by those who would reproach the public for failure to support "the better things in pictures." A great deal of nonsense was printed about "Cavalcade" in the United States, but the man-in-the-street did not care for the picture's pessimism nor its swanking patriotism any more than did the rank and file of Britain.

Even Arliss Palls

Then there is "Voltaire," which picture goers are scolded for not supporting. The fact is that even the largest appetite for closeups of Mr. George Arliss can finally become sated, and there was nothing in the falsified treatment of the life and times of the great French liberator to hold the intelligent attention of anybody. Let us have all the evidence before we find the public guilty of non-support.

Wherever there is evidence in a picture that the story and the supporting players have been sacrificed to give the star artificial prominence you may be sure that somebody has been taking the easiest way.

Closeups, when used simply as a means of exploiting the star, have an immediate value as a dodge to get around difficulties in maintaining pictorial mood and movement, but the result cannot be good if it tends to make the audience weary of too many of those huge faces on the screen.

In "Spitfire" a weak story was tricked out by many closeups of Miss Katherine Hepburn. Her studio will not risk dulling her great popularity by resorting to that device again. Evident is the desire to find only the best sort of material for her use, now that her box-office appeal has been repeatedly proved. She will only appear at her best when she serves her material and does not require her material to serve her. This will be seen in her coming picture, "The Little Minister," made from Barrie's novel.

Plays are too often chosen as the basis for films because the producers forget that Broadway taste is not American taste. It is easy to make this mistake if ones lives and works in the Times Square atmosphere too long at a time. Plays are bought that cannot possibly be used in any recognizable translation to the films, and too often the title even has to be changed. All this as a result of too much Broadway.

Literary Field Nears End

Some day the films will become largely independent of the novel and the stage as a source of material for the simple reason that the supply is rapidly becoming exhausted. Then we shall have an increasing number of pictures made as they all should be, within the screen medium.

It is significant that the more consistently successful Hollywood producers and directors grew up with the camera and where they have had stage experience have been able to forget theater elements that are alien to the cinema.

To sum up quickly some producing practices that are certain to result in unsatisfactory films: starting a picture before the story is finished; putting players in a cast for reasons other than their suitability for their rôles; touching up an otherwise wholesome picture with off-color extraneous "gags"; making every point obvious lest the audience miss something; refusing to listen to what the camera men, the light men, the sound men and the director's crew have to say; keeping writers on uncongenial material.

Arrogance Breeds Disloyalty

Inevitably an arrogant attitude toward the staff engaged upon the production of a film breeds resentment through the whole unit. From this condition it is only one step to disloyalty, with the workers jeering at the product of their studio.

Without loyalty there can be no coöperation, and until the causes for disloyalty are rooted out of the Hollywood system the pictures on the screen will be something less than they might be. When a film is produced under conditions of disharmony the resulting picture will have a disturbed quality, impossible for the outsider to diagnose, but none the less real.

On the other hand, comedies reach the screen with an atmosphere of jollity that arises from the good fellowship that went into their making, and this atmosphere communicates to the spectators—another example of the fact that behind things seen on the screen lie thoughts, motives, impulses.

Prestige

Upper: Courtesy of R. K. O.-Radio. Lower: Courtesy of Fox Film

Upper—"La Cucaracha," a Technicolor Short Subject Designed by Robert Edmond Jones, Directed by Lloyd Corrigan, Produced by Kenneth Macgowan; a Pioneer Picture Released by RKO Radio. Lower—Shirley Temple, Fox Star, in "Baby Take a Bow."

Movies for Child Found to Require Efforts of Many

Shown to Need Coöperation of Parents, Schools and Churches for Best

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 25—Business men who control the movies, the radio and other commercialized amusements may become a help rather than a handicap in meeting the leisure-time needs of children, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford University, declared here in a radio address today.

But he added a condition: "If parents and educators learn how to coöperate with them."

"They have much to teach us," Dr. Wilbur continued, "they make up what we call our community and fundamentally care for children as we do. We need organization of parents, educators, churches, social agencies, public officials, to coöperate with business interests and to educate to our point of view all those who are trying to meet the needs of children."

Dr. Wilbur took his text from the children's charter which was drafted by a conference of educators and social workers when he was Secretary of the Interior under President Hoover. He spoke on the weekly program of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, given on the NBC network Thursday at 5.

The charter, Dr. Wilbur said, had called attention to the commercialization of recreation, declaring it had put some community influences upon childhood beyond the control of the individual to an unprecedented extent. As a constructive approach to the problem, he urged educators, social workers and parents to meet the people in the recreation business in a spirit of understanding and coöperation."

Failure of the amusement business to provide the kind of recreation parents want for their children may be due, he said, to the possibility that "modern life, invention, business opportunity have confused their goals as well as those of our children."

If, however, some leaders of the recreation industry failed in the end to provide for the needs of children, granted such coöperation as he proposed, Dr. Wilbur thought regulation would have to come.

"When they continue to thwart or exploit these needs," he said, "then their productions and their business must be eliminated from community life as far as children are concerned."

Community Creamery Set Up

Dairying recently became an important industry in Harrison County, Kentucky, with the establishment of a community creamery and cheese factory.

Loan Plan Changes Rickety Shack Into Modern Bungalow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Coöperating with the Federal Government in an effort to show the value of repairing delapidated buildings by taking advantage of the Government's offer of loans for this purpose, the Atlanta Better Housing Campaign Committee has taken over an old shack worth about $15 in the last stages of dilapidation, and at the end of 30 days will return it to its owner transformed into an up-to-date bungalow.

To begin with, the shack was moved to a desirable location by Mr. C. W. Sullivan, house mover, who gave his services to the committee. Materials and electrical supplies and other necessary equipment were furnished by associations of material men here.

The building used for demonstration purposes was chosen because it was in the worst state of disrepair possible for a house to be and still remain standing. The wallpaper was hanging from the walls in limp strips, bricks had fallen from the chimney, holes extended through plaster walls, even through weatherboarding.

All this will be changed after the committee's work is finished. The house will be modernized, steam heated, all necessary repairs made, and the land artistically landscaped.

Prison Population at Low

Sing Sing Prison, N. Y., reached a low in inmates of many months when its population was found to number only 2011 at the end of September.

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KEEP IN SHAPE WITH SHEFFIELD

Two Unbeaten Elevens Meet In Conference

California-Washington at Seattle Most Important Game on Pacific Coast

Pacific Coast Conference Standing

College	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Wash. State	2	0	0	46	0	1.000
Washington	2	0	0	29	6	1.000
Stanford	1	0	0	17	0	1.000
California	1	0	0	3	0	1.000
Oregon	2	0	1	45	25	.667
U. C. L. A.	1	0	2	19	29	.333
Oregon St.	0	1	1	6	23	.000
So. Calif.	0	1	1	[illegible]	25	.000
Montana	0	0	2	0	43	.000
Idaho	0	0	2	6	26	.000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 25—In a tidal wave of competition, the Pacific Coast Conference football teams reach a new height this Saturday. Three crucial games are scheduled, a fourth Conference test is listed, and the other teams meet outsiders. This is the only weekend of the season when all members are in action simultaneously against formidable opposition.

Chief interest is drawn to the northern section, where the undefeated California eleven attacks Washington at Seattle, while Oregon State invades the Washington State gridiron at Pullman. This is a strange shift of attention, considering the meeting of Southern California and Stanford at Palo Alto; but this is because the Trojans have been counted out of title consideration.

An evenly matched struggle should develop at Missoula, Mont., with Idaho facing Montana. Elsewhere Oregon leaves the Conference to play Utah at Salt Lake City, while U. C. L. A. receives the California Aggies at Los Angeles.

Game Regarded as Toss-Up

With victories over Idaho and Oregon, Washington remains among the undefeated leaders. California likewise is undefeated in the league, winning its first Conference game last Saturday, 3 to 0, from U. C. L. A. In view of the uncertainties of football, this contest at Seattle should be regarded as a toss-up

Washington feels itself on the upgrade, due to its 16-to-6 victory over Oregon two weeks ago, and its day off last week. This was the first victory for the Huskies over the Webfooters in eight years. Versatile talent among the halfbacks was displayed in this game, with the passing combinations of Byron Haines '37, to James Cain '37, and Arthur Ahonen '35, and Burl Bufkin '35 scoring touchdowns, and Elmer Logg '37, quarterback, kicking field goals.

Many expected California to run up more than a 3-to-0 victory over U. C. L. A. last Saturday; but they may have underestimated the Los Angeles branch. On the other hand, the Golden Bears possibly reserved some of their enthusiasm for Washington, seeing this as the more important battle. California was forced to make goal-line stands in the first and second periods; but they rallied in the fourth. Arleigh T. Williams '35, halfback, finally got through on a series of plays to put the ball in position for a field goal kick by Monty Mountford G. Reedy '36, quarterback, who was sent in for the purpose.

Oregon State is looking better as a result of its tie, 6 to 6, with Southern California, but no doubt recalls its prospective opponent, Washington State, beat the same team earlier in the season, 19 to 0. The Beavers made their marker in the last minute of play, recovering a fumble on their 38-yard line. James Daneri, halfback, threw a long pass, which was touched by a Trojan, but popped into the arms of Campbell, Beaver end, who ran it 20 yards to score. A forward-lateral combination in which Daneri, C. Joslyn and Harold J. Pangle '35, quarterback, figured, put the ball on the Trojan nine-yard line in the third quarter.

Washington State had an open date Saturday, enabling it to recover from the surprise Gonzaga provided in a 13 to 6 upset the previous Saturday. The passing combination of Edwin Goddard '37, quarterback, to Oran Dover '35, may work again. Last year the Oregon State eleven defeated the Cougars, 2 to 0.

Stanford Looks Good

Stanford appears to be headed for another title, though its 3-to-0 victory over San Francisco last week was not quite up to par. J. H. Moscrip 36, end, kicked a field-goal from the eight-yard line after a Stanford march carried the ball down the field from the 20-yard stripe. The Indians met stubborn opposition from the Dons, and this week the Tropan defense is not expected to be much tougher.

Southern California, however, did play an improved brand of defensive football Saturday, and they looked something like the Thundering Herd of old when they drove to the one touchdown. C. M. Propst '36, halfback, made the marker, leading the day in ground gaining by rushing the line and throwing passes.

Oregon's hard-hitting line, chiefly responsible for the victory, 13 to 0, over Idaho last week, should go well against Utah in this new invasion of the region. This line broke the way for Frank Michek '36, fullback, and Maurice Van Vliet '36, halfback, who gained consistently. Robert Parke '35, halfback, and Van Vliet made the touchdowns, and Vincent Walker '37, end, kicked an after point.

Idaho played a very good game offensively, threatening to score three or four times and once making good with Anderson, end, scooping a blocked Oregon punt on the 26-yard line and dashing goalward. Montana had a field day, beating Montana Mines, 48 to 0.

From the North and South of Coast Conference

(Left) Capt. Ransom D. Livesay '35, University of California at Los Angeles, and Norman C. Franklin '35, Oregon State College.

Pacific Coast Conference

California		**Stanford**	
54-Calif. Aggies	0	48-San Jose	0
33-Nevada	0	7-Santa Clara	7
0-St. Mary's	7	17-Oregon State	0
7-Pacific	6	20-Northwestern	10
3-U. C. L. A.	0	3-San Francisco	0
97	13	95	7
Montana		**Wash. State**	
0-Wash. State	27	27-Montana	0
0-U. C. L. A.	16	19-So. California	0
49-Montana M.	0	6-Gonzaga	13
49	43	52	13
Washington		**Idaho**	
13-Idaho	0	0-Washington	13
16-Oregon	6	20-Gonzaga	24
		6-Oregon	13
29	6	26	50
Oregon		**U. C. L. A.**	
13-Gonzaga	0	14-San Diego T.	0
26-U. C. L. A.	3	20-Pomona	0
6-Washington	16	3-Oregon	26
13-Idaho	6	16-Montana	0
		0-California	3
58	25	33	29
Oregon State		**So. California**	
13-Willamette	6	20-Occidental	0
19-Pacific	0	40-Whittier	14
0-San Francisco	10	6-Pacific	0
0-Stanford	17	0-Wash. State	19
39-Columbia U.	12	6-Pittsburgh	20
6-So. California	6	6-Oregon State	6
77	48	78	59

Benny Grant, Goalie, Returning to Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC CITY, Oct. 25—The Boston Bruins management today solved one of its important problems when Benny Grant, former Cub, Toronto spare and Syracuse goalie, was ordered to report here to take over the duty of replacing Percy Jackson. Grant, a free agent, is well known to Boston fans through his spectacular play for the Cubs back in 1930-31, when the team was known as the Tigers.

Red Doran, former New York American defenseman, also reports here for a tryout. Big news today is the expected arrival of Eddie Shore. Yesterday Nels Stewart was elected team captain for the coming season. Art Duncanson and Walter Cunningham, amateur tryouts, left camp yesterday, although the Bruins retain strings on the latter. Don Smillie has been sent home for a spell because of an injury.

Manager Frank Patrick has been working the Bruin forward lines in the following manner: Johnny Gagnon, right wing; Nels Stewart, center; Red Beattie, left wing. "Dit" Clapper, right wing; Marty Barry, center; "Babe" Siebert, left wing. Art Giroux, right wing; Charlie Sands, center; Jack Shill, left wing. "Cully" Dahlstrom, right wing; "Peggy" O'Neil, center; Frank Jerwa, left wing. The latter line is expected to perform for the Cubs later.

Sporting Around the Hub

THE Dartmouth Indians are preparing to come out of the hills of New Hampshire to attack Harvard this week-end. They promise to leave a green tinge among John Harvard's effects. A strong band of soccer players will, without war whoops but with sharp tomahawks, invade the outposts Friday in an effort to upset Harvard's undefeated soccer team on the new athletic field. Tomorrow's attack begins at 2:45 p. m. Another band of warriors will attempt to scalp John Harvard on Saturday afternoon, amid loud Wah-Hoo-Wahs, on the football gridiron.

Coach John F. Carr of the Harvard varsity soccer team has been driving his squad through the week and the Crimson is expected to play its best game of the early season. Dartmouth has defeated Fitchburg State Teachers College and Rensselaer and lost to a strong Springfield team, 3 to 0. Harvard this year has beaten Brown and Tufts and was tied by Amherst. The Harvard lineup: England g, Robinson rf, Stent lf, Roosevelt rhb, Dorman chb, Vincent lhb, Grover ro, Clos ri, Manheimer cf, Stork li, Wood lo. Dartmouth: Couper g, Young rf, Harvey lf, Crumbine rhb, Carrick chb, Orcutt lhb, Barrett ro, Woodbridge ri, Shelmire cf, Devlin li, Kline lo.

Providence College freshmen will meet the Harvard junior varsity football team at Soldiers Field at 3 p. m. tomorrow. The Harvard freshmen will play the Tufts jayvee eleven at the same time.

Boston's professional basketball team has signed Rusty Saunders, known as the "Babe Ruth of the cage game." Saunders is a forward and started his career with George Marshall's Washington club a few years ago. Since then he has played for Brooklyn, Fort Wayne and Trenton.

Nels Stewart, center and the new captain of the Boston Bruins hockey team, was selected for that position over Tiny Thompson, the Bruins' star goalie, mainly because Stewart's place out in the rink gives him a better chance to take up points with the referees, whereas Tiny would, if elected, have to skate away from his cage and thus slow up the game.

North Jersey, which is sending a women's hockey eleven to Boston for a match with All-Boston Saturday afternoon, will be entertained over the week-end by the members of the Boston Field Hockey Association.

Phillips Andover Academy's soccer team took the Harvard freshmen into camp by a 1-to-0 score yesterday. The game was won on a penalty kick. Haseltine scored from the penalty after Power, the Crimson fullback, handled the ball in the penalty area in the second quarter.

The seventh Harvard open intercollegiate cross-country run will be conducted at Cambridge tomorrow at 3:30 o'clock, with at least seven colleges competing. This intercollegiate cross-country run is sponsored by Dennis O'Connell, Harvard '28, former Crimson track captain, and is conducted for the benefit of those athletes from eastern colleges who would not otherwise compete in intercollegiate cross-country runs. As before, the race will be run on the Soldiers Field course, approximately 4½ miles. Rhode Island State has entered 41 runners, Springfield College 19, University of New Hampshire 36, Bowdoin 22, Boston College 18, and Northeastern 33, making a total of 166 entries. University of Maine has signified its intention of sending a team.

Capt. Richard Simpson will not be able to run for Northeastern when 32 husky harriers compete in the Harvard intercollegiate open cross-country race at Cambridge tomorrow afternoon.

Hockey Briefs

By the Associated Press

OTTAWA, Oct. 25—The first move in the final departure of major league hockey from Ottawa has been made. Eight players of the St. Louis Eagles, who replace the old Ottawa Senators in the loop this year, were on their way to St. Louis today. They will be followed by the rest of the squad, which has been in training here for two weeks, tonight.

QUEBEC—Lucien Garneau, president of the Quebec Beavers of the Canadian-American League, announces that Albert Leduc, veteran defenseman, has come to terms and will act as playing-manager during the coming season.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.—"Pit" Lepine, first-string center of the Montreal Canadiens now that Howie Morenz has been traded, apparently is making certain no one will take his job away from him. He scored four goals for the regulars, three in succession, in a practice game with the Yannigans yesterday.

New Rules Assured For 1935 Gold Cup Speedboat Racing

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Drastic revision of the rules governing gold cup speedboat racing was assured today.

After hours of argument, the gold cup contest board of the American Powerboat Association decided last night to increase the class limit to 12 liter boats unsupercharged, next year. Old cup boats, with 6.25 cubic inch engines, will be permitted to use superchargers for the 1935 race. Contenders for the cup next year thus will have the privilege of installing superchargers on their old craft or building new boats with 12-liter engines.

Another change will permit foreign drivers to compete in the races provided their challenges are made through American yacht clubs and their boats are foreign-built and conform with American rules.

Going still further in revision of the rules, the board decided that starting in 1936 all restrictions on gold cup boat hulls—length, weight and beam—will be removed. In effect this will place gold cup competition on exactly the same basis as European 12-liter class racing.

The 1935 races will be held July 27 in Lake George, off Bolton Landing, N. Y. George Reis, Lake George pilot who has won the cup two years in succession, probably will defend it with his famous craft, El Lagarto, getting greater speed through the use of superchargers.

Lucille Robinson Wins Close Match

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 25 (AP)—Barbara Ransom of Stockton, Calif., defeated Mrs. Philip Atwood, Chicago, former western open champion, 3 and 1, in the second round of the women's western golf tournament yesterday.

Lucille Robinson, of Des Moines, Iowa, the defending champion, experienced difficulties before she defeated Mrs. C. J. Woerner, Los Angeles, 1 up.

One of the other favorites, Mrs. Louis D. Cheney, of San Gabriel, Calif., took a 7-and-6 victory from Mrs. C. C. Carey, of Hollywood. The second-round results follow:

Women's Western Golf Association Championship

Second Round

Barbara Ransom, Stockton, Calif., defeated Mrs. Philip Atwood, Chicago, 3 and 1.

Lucille Robinson, Des Moines, Iowa, defeated Mrs. C. J. Woerner, Los Angeles, 1 up.

Mrs. Louis D. Cheney, San Gabriel, Calif., defeated Mrs. C. C. Carey, Hollywood, 7 and 6.

Dorothy Traung, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. E. T. Nicholas, Los Angeles, 3 and 2.

Mrs. W. T. Shepherd, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. Kenneth Carter, San Gabriel, 2 and 1.

Mrs. Gregg Lifur, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. J. E. Conrin, Hollywood, 6 and 5.

Mrs. Melvin Jones, Chicago, defeated Elizabeth Abbott, Culver City, Calif., 1 up.

Mrs. Mark Steele, San Gabriel, Calif., defeated Mrs. Tim Lowry, Highland Park, Ill., 1 up (22 holes).

Play to Tie Score

GLASGOW, Scot., Oct. 25 (AP)—Hearts and Hamilton Academicals battled to a 1-to-1 tie in a Scottish Soccer League game yesterday.

College Soccer Results

Lehigh 2, Annapolis 1.
Springfield 1, West Point 0.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Uncle Sam's Next Davis Cup Team

ALTHOUGH it will be five or six months before the candidates for the United States Davis Cup team of 1935 get together to start the campaign which they hope will bring the famous trophy back to the home of its beginning, the question of what players will be invited to visit the training quarters is evidently quite alive in the minds of the U. S. tennis authorities. That the squad will be somewhat different from the one which was unsuccessful this year is pretty certain as Walter Merrill Hall, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, has already named eight likely candidates for the squad.

Four Members of 1934 Team Named

Some time ago we made the suggestion that we thought about the best thing the U. S. L. T. A. could do would be to name Lester R. Stoefen, George M. Lott Jr. and Wilmer L. Allison Jr. as the members of the 1935 team and let it go at that. We are still of that way of thinking, and are pleased to note that these three players are among the ones mentioned by President Hall. It is our opinion that with Stoefen and Allison playing singles and Stoefen and Lott taking care of the doubles, the cup would have a fine chance of taking a trip over the Atlantic Ocean some time next summer. Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., members of the 1934 team, are again mentioned; but we believe that they have had their chance in past years, and now appear to have little prospect of improving their game enough to give Uncle Sam a victory in the singles division of the competition. They should, however, be able to give the other candidates some valuable competition and points in the practice periods.

Three Youngsters Named

It is gratifying to note that President Hall also included in his list three youngsters who, while they may not be good enough to make the 1935 team or bring the cup back next year, should they make the team, give promise of becoming top-rank singles players before many years are past. They are Frank A. Parker, United States clay-court champion in 1933; C. Gene Mako of the University of Southern California, present intercollegiate singles champion, and J. Donald Budge of Oakland, Calif. Never before in my recollection have three players of such youth been considered as candidates for the cup team. It is quite evident, however, if the United States is going to win the cup back and then defend it with any degree of success, it is necessary to develop some of our younger stars, and just now Parker, Mako and Budge appear the most likely to fill that bill. No mention has been made regarding who will manage the squad, but R. Norris Williams 2d would seem to be entitled to the position, if he desires it, after the good showing he made in 1934.

* * *

Throwing the Horseshoe

There is not as much use for the horseshoe now as there was in the days before the automobile made such inroads into the ranks of Old Dobbin; but this falling off in one use for them has been met to a certain degree by an increased call for the shoe among the followers of horseshoe pitching. Popularly known as barnyard golf, this sport has grown all over the country, and, while it does not get as much publicity as many other games, it furnishes a lot of entertainment and good sport to thousands. Right now they are holding a "World's Championship" tournament at Los Angeles, Calif., and the result is proving to be about as disastrous to horseshoe-pitching records as were some of the track and field meets held in the United States this year to track and field records. Only three days old, the tournament has already produced three new world's records, and it looks as if more might go by the board before the tournament is over. Frank Jackson, 64-year-old veteran from the State of Kansas, made a new record of 125 ringers out of 150 throws the first day. The next day, in an exhibition match, Guy Zimmerman of Sac City, Iowa, made a new mark of 28 consecutive double ringers, and yesterday, Fernando Isais made a record of 12 consecutive ringers in championship play. Which is something for the experts at barnyard golf to shoot at.

Queen's University Girls Keep Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 24—The Canadian women's intercollegiate tennis championship this year has been retained by Queen's University of Kingston. The tournament was concluded recently on the courts of the Toronto Lawn Tennis Club. Queen's players won the title with 18 points. University of Toronto players placed second with eight points and University of Western Ontario of London, Ont., was a close third with seven points. McMaster University of Hamilton was fourth with four points. Queen's has held the title for a number of years.

Rose Fishley of Queen's experienced no difficulty in defeating Eloise Pennant of Western Ontario in the singles final. She won the championship in two straight sets, 6—1, 6—0.

The final for the doubles championship was a stiff battle between University of Toronto and Queen's, the girls from Kingston taking the sets, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3. Rose Fishley and Barbara Chubb were the Tricolor victors, while Ellen Wilson and Agnes Gardiner were the University of Toronto representatives in the doubles final.

Howard Wins Legion Golf

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 25 (AP)—Bruce Howard, originally a member of Jefferson Post at Louisville, Ky., but since 1935 Miamian, yesterday won the annual American Legion golf tournament, with 82-84—166 for the 36 holes. The Charles Francis Adams navy award went to A. N. Fraser of the William D. Sheridan Post at Brooklyn.

Seven Players Are In Unbeaten Class

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 25 (AP)—Seven players boasted clean slates today as the country's leading horseshoe pitchers entered the second day of world's championship match play.

The titleholder, Ted Allen, Alhambra, Calif.; Frank Jackson, former champion from Blue Mound, Kan., and five others easily won their first matches in the round-robin yesterday.

Others who kept out of the defeat column were Guy Zimmerman, Sac City, Iowa; Arthur Thomas, Salt Lake City; James Lecky, Phoenix, Ariz.; Fernando Isais, Los Angeles, and Gene Brown, Riverside, Calif. Before the tournament ends Sunday each of the 24 qualifiers will have met in match play.

Another record was topped yesterday when Isais threw a dozen consecutive ringers, one more than the old world's championship mark hung up by Jackson, who in his 50 years of competition, has held the title 13 times.

America, Famous Racing Yacht, to Be Repaired

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—The famous yacht America, whose victory in the Royal Squadron Regatta off Cowes, England, in 1851, resulted in the establishment of the America's Cup races, is to be extensively repaired by the navy to prevent further deterioration.

The yacht now is at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where she was taken in 1921, after being purchased by the Federal Government for one dollar from Charles H. W. Foster of Boston. Foster sold the vessel for that price with the understanding that the Government would maintain her in good condition.

Secretary Swanson said bids for the work had been requested and would be opened Oct. 30. The extent of the work to be done will be determined by the prices set in the bids. Bidding has been asked on two schedules—one including repairs to the hull and the other including restoration of the upper part.

If the first schedule is carried out, the vessel will remain on exhibition at the academy. If the second schedule is carried out, she will be able to move under sail and may make trips at various times.

Komonen Nominated For Crowe Cup Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 24—David Komonen, Marathon runner, has been chosen as the nominee of the Central Ontario Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada for the Norton H. Crowe Memorial Trophy. The selection was made on the outstanding record of Komonen during 1933 and 1934, and also because he has been the means of stimulating interest in distance running in Canada.

Komonen recently became a naturalized citizen of Canada and this fact, coupled with his outstanding performance culminating in his victory in the national Marathon championships a few weeks ago, gave the selection committee more than ample justification for the choice.

English Cricket Story on Page 7

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Sussex County Team Runnerup For Third Year

Starts Well but Wins Only One of the Last 12 Cricket Games

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOVE, Eng.—Sussex this year made a bold but unavailing bid to bring the English intercounty cricket championship to the south for the first time since 1921. In that season Middlesex won for the second successive year, and since then either Yorkshire or Lancashire has been victorious each summer, excepting 1929, when Nottinghamshire headed the final standing. In post-war days, Yorkshire has carried off the chief honors eight times and Lancashire has done so on five occasions. Sussex ran the Lancastrians very close during the 1934 campaign and the difference between the two rivals' percentages at the finish was only 3.11—57.11 against 54.00. Derbyshire and Warwickshire surprised the critics by taking third and fourth places, with Kent fifth and Yorkshire sixth.

It has become a habit to regard Yorkshire, Lancashire, Nottinghamshire, Kent, Surrey and Middlesex as the "big six" in county cricket, but the writer is not so sure that all of them warrant the distinction of being so considered nowadays. Yorkshire and Lancashire do, of course, but in the last two or three years Sussex has been decidedly more impressive than Surrey, Middlesex or Nottinghamshire. As a matter of fact, there has been a remarkable leveling of skill among the contenders for the championship, as may be gathered from the fact that the top team, Lancashire, gained only four more victories outright than did No. 8 on the final list, Essex.

In a sense, 1934 has been a disappointing year for Sussex, for, although the team opened out a commanding lead in the first half of the season, it could gain only one outright victory in the last 12 games and consequently was ousted from the lead by Lancashire's consistency. This is the third successive year in which Sussex has filled the rôle of runnerup.

It is bad news for Sussex supporters that Alan Melville will not be able to captain the side next season. He batted 32 times for the county this year, aggregated 1405 runs and earned an average of 46.83. He was not out twice and his biggest knock was 109. Melville learned his cricket in Natal. He went up from Michaelhouse to Oxford and played in four cricket matches against Cambridge. He had the remarkable experience of captaining the Dark Blues twice in inter-varsity matches—in 1931, when the official captain, D. N. Moore, was unavoidably absent, and in 1932 when he had succeeded Moore in office.

It is understood that Melville is not returning to South Africa and that he hopes to play for Sussex from time to time next summer. He took over the Sussex captaincy from R. S. G. Scott, who played only six innings for the side this year. The only other amateur called upon was A. K. Wilson, who figured in just one game.

The best-known figure in the Sussex eleven is M. W. Tate, one of the greatest all-rounders England has ever produced. He made his first appearance for the county as long ago as 1912, but fame did not come to him until 1924-25, when he was selected for England's touring team in Australia. He played 20 consecutive matches against Australia and captured 83 wickets. This year he headed the Sussex bowling averages with 19.00 (1403.2 overs, 445 maiden overs, 2604 runs, 137 wickets) and collected 527 runs in 25 innings. Tate became the first professional who has ever captained Sussex when he led the team against Gloucestershire here in the absence of Melville. He is one of only nine men with an aggregate of more than 2500 wickets taken in first-class cricket.

The most successful Sussex batsman this year has been Thomas E. Cook, who eclipsed all his previous performances by scoring 2072 runs in 43 innings for an average of 56.00. His best total, formerly, was 1983 in 1933. He has been "capped" for England as a center-forward at Association football—against Wales at Swansea in 1925.

Next to Cook in the final Sussex averages comes J. H. Parks, who exceeded a thousand runs for the seventh time, and then we have John Langridge, younger brother of the more famous James, followed by H. W. Parks, younger brother of J. W. Quite a brotherly concern, this Sussex eleven. The details of the first six on the county batting list are:

	Times N O	Total	Highest Score	Total
Cook	6	2072	220	56.00
J. H. Parks	3	1370	181	50.74
John Langridge	5	2007	232*	48.95
H. W. Parks	9	1386	100*	47.79
Alan Melville	2	1405	109	46.83
James Langridge	3	1134	149*	27.80

*Not out.

No other Sussex batsmen played more than 30 innings.

Now we must have a word or two about the two Cornfords, W. S. and J. H. The former is a diminutive wicket keeper of great ability, the latter a medium-paced bowler who sent down 928 overs this year and dismissed 81 batsmen at a cost of 25.64 runs apiece. These two men, believe it or not, are unrelated. Other notable Sussex bowling returns, in addition to Tate's and Cornford's, are:

	Maiden Overs	Overs	Runs	Wkts	Avgs
George Pearce	381.2	81	1085	44	24.65
A. F. Wensley	509.4	136	1263	50	25.64
H. E. Hammond	480.2	126	1126	40	28.15
J. H. Parks	780.4	273	1583	56	28.30
James Langridge	647	181	1361	48	28.35

Bombarded Atoms Yield Power Rays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

FROM the atom, physicists at the California Institute of Technology have succeeded in drawing powerful new rays, said to possess more than twice the energy of any similar beams yet produced by man.

Dr. C. C. Lauritsen and Dr. Richard Crane, two prominent Caltech physicists, disclosed their achievement recently, declaring that by bombarding lithium atoms with proton "bullets" they had produced gamma rays which possessed energies of more than 12,000,000 volts. The new rays have the identical properties of the X-ray, it was said, but are far more powerful.

Sales Tax for Maine Forecast by Educator

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 25 (AP)—Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, advocate of a sales tax, declared at the annual convention yesterday of the Maine Municipal Officers and Assessors Association, "Sooner or later Maine is going to come to a sales tax to relieve still further the burden now carried by real estate."

He added that he favored a state income tax and expressed hope the Legislature would alter the "very unfair" intangible property tax. Efforts in recent years to get the Legislature to pass a sales tax have met defeat.

Harriman Outlines Plan To Clip Blue Eagle's Wings

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 25 (AP)—A new plan for national recovery in which governmental activity would be limited to judicial functions concerning codes formed by industry itself was proposed Oct. 23 by Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Harriman explained the plan before a meeting of the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries. It calls for a wholesale reorganization of the NRA and establishment of a five-man administrative board. Adoption of a new Recovery Act was proposed, to be, as far as possible, "a civil rather than a criminal statute," and limited to interstate business unless there is "express legislation by the states."

Condon Reported Sure Man He Paid Was Hauptmann

Said to Have Settled His Identity After Long Talk With Prisoner

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 25 (AP)—Dr. John F. Condon, yesterday identified Bruno Richard Hauptmann as the man "John" to whom he paid $50,000 ransom money for the promised return of the Lingbergh baby, it was learned today from an authoritative source.

Dr. Condon, known as "Jafsie," made the positive identification after an hour and a half's conversation with the German alien, immediately after Hauptmann in the courthouse at Flemington, had pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of murder.

Details of the conversation between the two were not revealed but it was understood that "Jafsie" talked about many of the things that he and the intermediary discussed on that dark night as they sat on a bench in a Bronx cemetery.

Dr. Condon had talked with Hauptmann in the Bronx County jail soon after the carpenter's arrest but at that time said he was not certain of the identificatiaon.

He went to Flemington yesterday and after his talk with Hauptmann, pledged Attorney General David T. Wilentz to secrecy as to the outcome of the conversation.

Mr. Wilentz today continued to decline to discuss the results, saying "I cannot talk until Dr. Condon releases me from the promise of secrecy."

Highest Notes of Birds Escape Film Recordings

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 (AP)—The possibility that the songs of some birds are so high the human ear cannot catch the sound was suggested to the American Ornithologists' Union by Albert R. Brand of the American Museum of Natural History.

Mr. Brand reported to the union yesterday on the results of five years' work in photographing vibrations of bird voices. The grasshopper sparrow, he said, trills an octave higher than the highest note on a piano. "It is probable," Mr. Brand concluded, "that some birds sing notes so high we cannot hear them. In my films there occasionally appear gaps indicating the notes were so high the instrument could not record them."

Music

Roland Hayes

Last night in Jordan Hall, a distinguished audience heard Mr. Roland Hayes, tenor, sing a program of miscellaneous songs which included a group by Mozart, C. P. E. Bach and Schubert, followed by a group by Duparc, Ravel, Alexander Krein and Serge Taneiev. To works by William Rhodes Mr. Hayes dedicated his third group, completing his program with Negro Spirituals. Mr. Percival Parham played his usual sensitive accompaniments.

This was the opening concert of the season for Mr. Hayes and if his subsequent audiences are as large and as enthusiastic, he may anticipate a successful season. Of the first group which he offered, he seemed not in the mood until he reached "Jesu in Gethsemane," by Bach. Not commonly heard, this lovely song gave Mr. Hayes an opportunity for exhibiting the darker quality of his voice, together with his flair for the dramatic. The song received tremendous applause. So also did "La Flûte Enchantée" by Ravel, of different type but none the less enjoyable, wherein the singer revealed his command of pianissimi in a wholly delightful manner. "Nish tvoi lik" by Krein, given its first performance, proved a dramatic bit, well sung.

The songs of William Rhodes also came to a first performance, with the composer modestly bowing from his seat. The verses celebrate the name of Paul Lawrence Dunbar and are set to music which the composer designates as a combination of African and conventional rhythmic idioms. They are not what we have come to recognize as African chiefly, no doubt because our African melodies, so called, have been more or less spurious. These songs are melodious, with enough modern spirit in the harmonization to keep them from banality. Mr. Rhodes is debtor to Mr. Hayes for a sensitive performance.

And of course the Spirituals brought the singer an ovation, and the audience must have a series of encores before it reluctantly allowed the singer to depart. G. M. S.

Boston Art Notes

A. F. Levinson

Gouaches made recently by Mr. A. F. Levinson are on view at the Goodman-Walker Galleries, Boylston Street at Dartmouth. He paints within modest dimensions and lacks altogether the promotion which has brought other leaders to our attention. These recent gouaches continue the line of his pursuit; he tranliterates scenes of outdoor life and of domestic theme into a profound and pertinent scheme of color. Mr. Levinson is one of the modernists in America who takes color and its potentialities seriously; he is disturbed by it, moved by it and led by it into a complexity of patterns, which are made simple to the eye by the consistency and control of the artist's brush.

Doll and Richards

Mr. Sam Charles is exhibiting at Doll and Richards. His water colors exhibit the facility and dauntlessness which we have noted in his earlier displays. For Bostonians, Mr. Charles need not sign his work, for his style is as good as a signature. He combines the line and wash. Houses and woodlands, boats and still-life are given shape by fluent outlines. Local colors are daubed in, suggesting rather than fixing the tone of the object. Mr. Charles has been abroad and has gained an idea here and there from some kindred painters. Utrillo seems one of his favorites. D. A.

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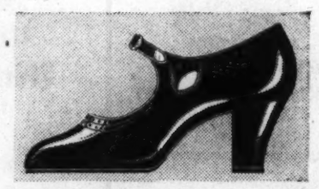

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Hackensack, N. J.—H. L. Westevelt, 240 Main St.
Harrisburg, Pa.—Moog Bros., 13 S. Third St.
Hartford, Conn.—Battey's Shoe Store, 1023 Main St.
Jamaica, L.I.—Allgaier's, 147-15 Jamaica Ave., Sutphin "L"
Jersey City, N. J.—B. Grossman & Co., 342 Central Ave.
Lewiston, Me.—B. Peck Co.
Manchester, N. H.—John O. Morganstern, 1149 Elm St.
Montclair, N. J.—Montclair Bootery, 507 Bloomfield Ave.
Newark, N. J.—Wilbur Coon Shoes, Inc., 34 Halsey St.
Newark, N. J.—Reimer's, 548 Springfield Ave.
Newark, N. J.—Wm. Storch, 421 Springfield Ave.
New Bedford, Mass.—Nichols & Damon, 103 William St.
New Haven, Conn.—John P. Lund & Co., 845 Chapel St.
New York City—Arch Fame Corp., 16 West 37th St.
New York City—L. J. Bieber, 2302 Grand Concourse
New York City—Wilbur Coon Foot Comfort Shop, 42 E. 59th St.
New York City—Elkay Shoe Store, Broadway at 180th
New York City—Malkin & Schildkraut, 1704 1st Ave. at 88
New York City—Pedeveloper, Inc., 3843 Broadway at 160
New York City—E. & J. Stadler, 3rd Ave., Cor. 66th
Paterson, N. J.—Malools, 84 Broadway
Philadelphia, Pa.—The Freeman Co., 1020 Chester St. and 3628 Germantown Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Wm. M. Laird Co., 622 Liberty Ave., Cor. Oliver
Pittsfield, Mass.—Betters Shoe Store, 84 North St.
Portland, Me.—Davis & Cartland Co., 510 Congress St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—M. W. Friedman, 368 Main St.
Providence, R. I.—Sterling Shoe Store, 214 Weybosset St.
Quincy, Mass.—Morehead Shoe Store, 1549 Hancock St.
Reading, Pa.—Pomeroy's, Inc.
Richmond Hill, N. Y.—Paramount Shoe Shop
Roanoke, Va.—Bush Flora Co.
Rochester, N. Y.—Leckingers, 43 Clinton Ave. N.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Philip Gould Est., 793 Albany St.
Scranton, Pa.—Lewis & Reilly, 112 Wyoming Ave.
Springfield, Mass.—West Shoe Co., 12 Vernon St.
Stamford, Conn.—F. W. Jerman, 295 Atlantic St.
Syracuse, N. Y.—W. H. Lynch Shoe Co., 401 S. Clinton
Trenton, N. J.—H. W. Antheil Co., 135 N. Broad St.
Washington, D. C.—Boyce & Lewis, Inc., 439-7th St., N.W.
Wilmington, Del.—M. Monahan, 4th and Madison
Worcester, Mass.—Special Measurement Bootery, 45 Pleasant St.
Yonkers, N. Y.—J. Cantor, 44 Palisade Ave.
York, Pa.—Ed. Reineberg, 19 S. George St.

Write for style book and name of nearest dealer W. B. Coon Co. Rochester, N. Y.

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Fitted by Foot Experts
Over 25 Years' Experience
We can Fit Any Size Foot
Sizes 1 to 12
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HUDSON SEAL
(dyed muskrat)
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Silver MUSKRAT
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KARAKUL
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KARAKUL with gorgeous Silver Fox
LEOPARD
HUDSON SEAL
(dyed muskrat)
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$225

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No extra or carrying charges for this service at Scott Furriers.

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Because we cannot honestly recommend their wearing qualities we do not sell—
MARMOTS (Marminks) • cheap HUDSON SEALS • SQUIRRELETTES • cheap MUSKRATS • cheap and pieced RACCOONS • cheap SEALINES • CALFSKIN COATS • cheap KID CARACULS • LEOPARDINES and other furs of inferior skins.

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NEW SCOTT Furrier
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PROVIDENCE, Westminster St. • HARTFORD, Main St.

LEADERSHIP
More New England women buy Scott Fur Coats than any others.
There must be a reason!

Government Credit Brightens Air Pay Criticized by Pilots

Johnson Did No Campaigning

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 — With President Roosevelt's speech to the bankers taken in a reassuring and coöperative sense, the capital looks ahead to strengthening of the present upward movement in business. The horizon is disturbed only by difficult international problems, mostly related to the Far East.

As for home politics the White House is becoming increasingly discreet in regard to the various "radical" candidates. A spokesman indicated emphatically this morning that there will be no reply to Upton Sinclair's telegram which arrived yesterday.

Indeed, there is a readily perceptible frigidity in White House circles to the Californian situation. It was pointed out to correspondents there today that Senator William G. McAdoo's law partner had come out in opposition to Mr. Sinclair's candidacy.

Straws in the wind indicate that the White House believes—in the light of the Literary Digest poll and many other signs—that Mr. Sinclair has shot his bolt. This is recorded because it is being so obviously broadcast in important White House circles.

And a similar caution is being expressed in international affairs. There has been no public reply to the strongly put Japanese contentions, made in London and Washington alike, although State and Navy Departments are considering some such reply—unofficially, of course, so that the American case will be better known.

The Manchukuo oil situation is taken with great seriousness because it raises again the whole question of recognition or independence of that area. The State Department's protest, it is learned, was made on the basis of an old treaty with China. And Japanese spokesmen here state, "Why not speak to Manchukuo direct," which is an open bid for recognition.

* * *

Government Credit Note: Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, announced that the Government had today completed the sale of approximately $53,000,000 of Home Owners' Loan Corporation 18-year, 3 per cent bonds which were offered to investors through a private banking group.

Use of the banking group as selling agent was an experiment the result of which will be carefully studied, he indicated. He considered the sale a "success" but has not yet committed himself as to whether this method of marketing government securities is preferable to the more customary method of offering them for public subscription.

The test is considered significant in view of rumors that the Administration is studying the possibility of floating a gigantic "recovery" loan to finance New Deal measures after the fashion of the World War loans. Another test with it in view is said to be the house-to-house canvasses conducted in some cities by the Housing Administration. The object is to find out whether public sentiment is sufficiently favorable to the Administration to warrant a house-to-house bond selling campaign.

This much only is certain to date, that the Administration is studying every possible method by which government credit can be enlarged and consolidated. The necessity at present of floating frequent short-time loans is considered objectionable. One big bond issue might solve a lot of different problems at once. But would the public take it and would the public take it more readily from the bankers or direct? Those are the questions.

* * *

More Cancellations: Post Office Department officials are a bit touchy about air mail contract "cancellations" these days—in fact have been ever since the abuse heaped so generously on their heads after the army's experience flying the air mail.

But the subject came up again today from a source which cannot be ignored. The Air Line Pilots' Association filed complaints with Earl Crowley, solicitor for the department, against the Long and Harmon Air Lines Inc., of Dallas, Texas, charging that the line is not paying its pilots wages specified in the industry's code.

Mr. Crowley admitted that the department has jurisdiction over the matter when wages are involved. He threw out another complaint against the same line, however. A competitor—the Bowen Air Lines, also of Dallas—requested that the Long and Harmon contract be canceled on the ground it had cut passenger rates below cost. Mr. Crowley insisted this subject was outside the department's jurisdiction.

The next step will be an investigation of the charges. If found to be correct, Mr. Farley's department might be forced to cancel another contract.

* * *

How Little They Spend: "I was in the fortunate position of having all the major nominations and I have indulged in no campaigning of any kind or character," wrote Senator Hiram Johnson to the secretary of the Senate in the batch of legally required reports on campaign expenditures filed by candidates today.

The Californian progressive was almost matched by Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who said he spent only $200 for clerical work.

In Pennsylvania where the money has always been known to run freely in election times, the Democratic Senatorial candidate, Joseph Guffey, reports expenditures of only $2734 against contributions of $2800, so a whirlwind finish of the campaign with Mr. Guffey's remaining $66 is anticipated!

Mr. Guffey included one unusual item, a contribution of $500 from some one in Tulsa, Okla., in his campaign against Senator David A. Reed, Republican stalwart.

Obviously, these figures do not include monies spent in behalf of candidates by various interested parties, such as Democratic state and national committees. One pamphlet circulating in Pennsylvania alone is said to be an elaborate and costly document.

* * *

Airports: Payment to airports of one cent a pound on all mail handled at each, was recommended to the Federal Aviation Commission today as a means of making all airports self-sustaining.

The suggestion came from Corliss C. Moseley, former air corps officer and now president of Aircraft Industries, Inc., Los Angeles, who was of the opinion that the dependence of airports on irregular sources of revenue is an impediment to aviation progress.

He also recommended as an aid to aviation, development by the government of low-priced aircraft engines in three classes, graded by horsepower. This last was in line with the efforts of the bureau of aeronautics, Department of Commerce, to develop "flivver" planes to sell at a price low enough so that the average man of small income can afford to fly.

* * *

Security Conference: Experts in the field of unemployment insurance, old-age pensions and other phases of the social security program will be invited to Washington to give their views to the President's Committee on Economic Security.

The conference is to be held Nov. 14 and 15, with the opening meeting probably at the White House where President Roosevelt will speak.

The President's committee has already studied the view of many of the experts who will be present, but the conference will serve as a means of rounding out the proposals which must be given the President by Dec. 1 and will call the attention of the public to this important phase of the New Deal.

Miss Perkins said today that the program will cover enough ground "to take in the major cause of insecurity."

* * *

Wandering Justice: Described by Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings as a "governmental wanderer" during the greater part of its 145 years of existence, the legal department of the Government has come to a permanent home in a monumental building forming part of the federal triangle.

At colorful dedication exercises, Mr. Cummings traced the vicissitudinal course of the Department of Justice beginning with the day the post of Attorney-General was created in 1789 with a modest compensation of $1500 a year.

From an architectural standpoint, one of the most interesting features of the new building are the mosaic ceilings made entirely of reinforced concrete. Instead of placing the colored stone by hand, bit by bit, the builders developed a way of pouring the fadeless colors into place. The new method, says John J. Earley, who developed it, "promises to go far in producing new and astonishing results." He told an invited group who attended a preview of the mosaics that the ceilings "mark the end of a long period of intensive development of architectural concrete and the beginning of a new period of great promise."

Of more general interest probably is the department's extensive new crime laboratory which includes its fingerprint collection. On display are relics of important skirmishes federal agents have had with John Dillinger and other gangsters.

Newspaper correspondents will remember the opening of the new building because the Attorney-General followed the example set by Postmaster-General James A. Farley, inviting them to a party to celebrate the occasion.

President and Bankers Seek Common Ground on Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

ministration and bankers, he said its "removal will greatly promote the welfare of our country," and then asked the assembled men of finance a series of blunt and searching questions.

Could private philanthropy have met the nation's relief problems by itself? He asked obviously, implying he felt the Administration's big program was essential in the circumstances.

Continuing, he asked if bankers were not making a mistake "in expecting too early a date at which, even with the strictest economy and integrity of administration, the budget may be balanced?"

Defense of Nonstabilization

And finally Mr. Reynolds, in one of the strongest inferential defenses yet made of the Administration's failure thus far to stabilize the dollar, demanded of the bankers whether, if they were the President, they "would at one stroke both tie our hands vis-à-vis the currencies of Europe and the Orient, and risk consolidating into one irresistible program the inflationary demands here, by making a statement today that the very definite stabilization of the dollar effected last January and since maintained should stand for all time and under all circumstances?"

This statement, coming from the very heart of the bankers' camp, and expressing in strong terms the exact thoughts which are known to be motivating the President himself, was received with deepest attention, and was felt here undoubtedly to represent the effort of major financial leaders to work out a compromise with the White House. In concluding questions, Mr. Reynolds asked the bankers bluntly if the country would not be benefited "if we abandon an attitude of antagonism for one of coöperation," and "modify the manner and the presentation of our views?"

President Speaks Kindly

Such outspoken comment has rarely been heard in national conventions and after Mr. Reynolds concluded with a declaration of a "chastened and understanding mood" on the part of bankers, Mr. Roosevelt stepped forward with the convention, so to speak, in his hands. Much speculation had centered round Mr. Roosevelt's forthcoming speech, and in some quarters a new attack on the bankers was forecast, but after keeping the bankers on tenterhooks for several days, like the repentant Henry IV before Canossa, the address turned out to be kindly enough.

The new attitude of the bankers to the Administration was exemplified again today with the resolution on the balanced budget. In the most emphatic terms, the convention went on record in favor of balancing national income with outgo; the resolution contained a saving provision however, so far as the Administration went, that emergency relief expenditures are necessary for the time being, and added also its praise for Mr. Roosevelt as "an understanding statesman" for "setting a time schedule for expenditures to be made for relief and recovery."

"Full Confidence in People"

Following Mr. Roosevelt's address Mr. Francis M. Law, retiring president of the association, in a formal statement said:

"We desire to assure the President that the banks 'have full confidence in the people.' The bankers liked the clear statement of the President that labor and mind and hand were entitled to fair profits for their labor. The President's call for a closer alliance will meet our full response."

Senator Carter Glass of Virginia added his word of praise to the President's conciliatory comment. So did Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank, who emphasized the impression that deep significance lay behind the rapprochement of bankers and President by a formal declaration upon leaving the White House this morning, praising the "fine spirit of coöperation evidenced by the speeches of the President and Mr. Reynolds."

High Points by President

High points of Mr. Roosevelt's speech follow:

"I have been seeing many of your number almost daily during the last year and a half, and let me make it quite clear that in these meetings I have not done all the talking."

"In March, 1933, I asked the people of this country to renew their confidence in banks. They took me at my word. Tonight I ask the bankers to renew their confidence in the people of this country."

"The time is ripe for an alliance of all forces intent upon the business of recovery."

"It is in the spirit of American institutions that wealth should come as the reward of hard labor of mind and hand."

"Happily the present security of our banks bears witness to the wise course we pursued."

Must Provide Relief

"I have been glad to note the growing appreciation in other nations of the desirability of arriving, as quickly as possible, at a point of steadiness of prices and values."

"While there lies before us still the necessity of large expenditures for the relief of unemployment, I think we should all proceed in the expectation that the revival of business activity will steadily reduce this burden."

"I assume and expect that private business generally will be financed by the great credit resources which the present liquidity of banks makes possible."

The association president, Rudolf S. Hecht, adjourning the convention, said:

"I am certain that we have passed the worst of the storm. However, there can be no doubt that the time calls for courage and coöperation of every part of our population; and let it never be truly said that the banking fraternity is not doing its full share."

Mr. David Lawrence, Washington editor, in a speech before the convention this morning urged bankers to go back home and fight for "responsible individualism."

Legion Approves Bonus Demand By Wide Margin

(Continued from Page 1)

der the basic law. All material resources of the nation must similarly be subject to the call of the nation without stint. Production must be so fixed that no one can make a profit by reason of the war. Those who will not work industrially must be made to fight. Those who cannot fight must do the highest call of industrial labor for which they are fitted.

"Interest rates must be maintained at their normal levels and neither capital nor labor should be permitted to receive more than its normal return by way of increment. Inflation must be prevented and the dollar not be allowed to drop in its purchasing value, within the limits of the country.

"It will not cost 1 cent to place universal service legislation upon the statute books. It will apply only in the event of war."

Winners of Prizes

The Marlboro (Mass.) Drum Corps won the American Legion championship last night, for the second successive year, leading 11 other entries with a score of 94.15 points. Its 48 members were dressed in blue coats, red breeches, red cadet caps with red plums, and white double Sam Browne belts. The team was not required to compete in the preliminaries.

Although crack drill teams from Pottstown, Penna., and East Lynn, Mass., won generous applause with their intricate maneuvering, there were not enough teams at the convention to arrange a competitive event.

The Columbus (Ohio) Band won first prize at the annual contest yesterday—an award carrying with it the honor of being the legion's official band for the ensuing year. Six organizations competed.

The Watertown (Mass.) Band won the silver cup and cash prize awarded by the "40 and 8" for the best band participating in its annual parade. This organization also awarded the Charles A. Mills Trophy to the Scranton (Penna.) voiture for performing the greatest service to the American Legion during the past year, and the Robert John Murphy Memorial Trophy to the Rochester (N. Y.) voiture for making the best record in exemplification of the legion ritual.

The child welfare committee report was given by Charles C. McGonegal of Bell, Calif. Continued coöperation of the American Legion in child welfare work was pledged and the convention adopted the report.

Support of the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution also was pledged by the convention's action, and state ratification of the amendment was urged.

Mrs. Joseph H. Thompson, Beaver Falls, Penna., was elected American vice-president of the F. I. D. A. C. Auxiliary.

Legion Lights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 25—Miami is the smallest and the youngest city ever to be host to the American Legion convention; but, it is heard frequently, the most beautiful. Nature and the weather man coöperated to furnish an ideal day for the great parade. Some of the marchers from posts in northern cities may have wished a less generous supply of the famous Florida sunshine had been turned on, but doffing coats if uniforms seemed too heavy for the tropics, everybody entered into the joyousness that prevails in Miami. So it was a happy throng that filed down Biscayne Boulevard under multicolored banners and waving palm trees.

* * *

"The soldier is a hero in time of war, but a zero in time of peace," said one of the speakers at the opening session Monday. The soldiers are far from being zeros in Miami.

* * *

The rainbow must have been hard pressed to furnish enough color combinations to supply the uniforms of the hundred and some drum and bugle corps in the parade. Contrasting coats and trousers (the more striking the contrast the better) is the popular choice. But some divide the colors vertically, left side one color, right side another. The conservative solid color with contrasting trimming often was the most effective, especially when nattily made and worn by well-trained players.

* * *

Massachusetts had one of the largest representations in the parade—and the most dignified. And more women were in the Bay State group than in any other. The drum and bugle corps of the Bessie Edwards Post of Boston worthily represented the women of the Hub. The Boston Police Post 251 rode in the parade. Post Six of Lynn was cheered for its snappy drum and bugle corps, attired in light blue uniforms with white and gold trimmings. Salem furnished the comedy for Massachusetts with a few witches. Dedham's fife and drum corps deserved orchids.

* * *

What a contrast to the dignified Massachusetts group were the vociferous posts from Texas that followed.

* * *

The Maine contingent paraded a camel with the banner "Dry Since 1840."

Indiana was well represented. It seems Santa Claus comes from that state. He puffed with the marchers, in his usual fur-trimmed suit and long whiskers. Five men of averdupois carried a banner reading "The bulk of the Indiana Legion." A woman's corps in vivid red and white uniforms was an ornament to the state's display.

* * *

Illinois posts made a fine showing. Those Chicago drum and bugle corps sport swanky uniforms and "toot a mean horn."

* * *

California legionnaires turned out generously to parade in the rival state. They received an ovation all along the way. So much orange in their uniforms suggested Florida as well as their home state.

* * *

Atlantic City and Cleveland are bidding for the 1936 convention; Rome and Paris for 1937.

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T		E	R	N		S
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West Road

THE West Road is no longer a road. Once it was a traveled link between two villages, though always poorly kept. Now, even past the stage of being marked, "Road closed. Those using it do so at their own risk," it is shut off by a tier of bars, the extremity of transit negation.

I lived on that road when I was a child. An ancestor, some two hundred years ago, climbed the road from the West Village, found good meadow and pasture, timber land and, best of all, a running stream, and built a house. In the house lived his descendants until my father sold the place.

Not long ago we went back—a car full of us—to see how the place looked. At the bars we had to stop. "Here is no road," the stout timbers seemed to say, "but a private way across a pasture, with no provision for through traffic. Keep out!"

Five of us disregarded the implied warning, making a little joke of taking down the bars and assuring ourselves that we had a legitimate errand.

Father alone stayed in the car; not so much because he found satisfaction in sitting there at the end of the road out of which he had driven years before with his wife and child, as because he had observed too many New England farms in alien hands and had no wish to see in such case the land on which he had lavished the labor and ambitions of his young manhood. "It may not look as you think it will," he warned my mother; but she smiled and came with the rest of us.

* * *

FOR HER AND FOR ME, the obscure lane was at once strung with landmarks. The steep and stony hill that used to stand between us and the outside world; the blackberry thicket where a runaway horse had once landed us; the turn where a path used to lead off through the woods to Grandfather's house; the chestnut tree, now a vine-covered stump—And then the bridge and the brook, where I bravely fished for minnows and once caught a perch big enough to be cooked for my breakfast.

The brook was now, as it had been as far back as the time of our pioneering ancestor, the *primum mobile* of the farm. On the right of the bridge it spread into a pond, that my father had made, an ice-pond by winter, a swimming-place by summer for the young farmer and his "hired boy." On the left the brook flowed quietly through a level meadow, on out of sight into an unknown world that I had always meant to explore. There I believed I should find shinier cowslips, whiter meadow rue, rosier wild azalea than I ever saw nearer home. It is one of the things I still have to do.

Across the bridge we came to the old house. We found no one at home, not even a dog. Father was right about changes. There were many, some obvious, some impalpable but felt. One row of maple trees had been cut down, the lilacs, the waxberry, and the Judas tree had given place to row upon row of raspberry and currant bushes that filled the front yard from road to doorstep.

* * *

I VENTURED CLOSE to see if there remained any vestige of my favorite haunt, and found it almost intact. A Golden Sweeting still leaned over the house-lot fence, and under it, after all that time, was a cracked and discarded grindstone that had been to me what the Rabbit-Hole was to Alice in Wonderland. With a child's love of minima, I had made the three-inch opening in the center of the disk of gritty rock the entrance to an exciting land of make-believe.

Down there lived Greena, a tiny, emerald-clad damsel who owned horses and carriages, a dog and a kitten, gorgeous peacocks and exquisite household equipment, all suited to her minute dimensions. My grandfather enjoyed with me the ownership of a key to Greena's demesne, and it was part of my delight in visiting him that he never failed to be ready with a computation of the exact measurements of all her possessions.

I found the grindstone, but the crack had widened, and where I used to see my lady emerge there was growing, rather appropriately it seemed to me in my romantic mood, a green and graceful spray of bellwort.

Beyond house lot and barn, the lane, such as it was, dwindled to a faint trail. Mother found a comfortable rock near the house and waited there, with a stalwart cousin to keep her company. The remaining three of us pushed on, to indulge me in my further quest for landmarks.

I kept finding them—the bars, now tumbled, that led to the south pasture where deep in a hollow, under pine trees, we used to discover each year a few faint blooms of arbutus, and so knew that spring was coming—the butternut tree that even in my childhood was a rarity and provided our household with a red-letter day, when we gathered its great, velvety nuts—the north pasture that had a mica ledge where someone in the family found a lump of mica with a veritable garnet in it, kept ever after among the treasures in the kitchen clock—the timber lot, inextricably associated in my memory with a fire that once burst out in the house between kitchen ceiling and garret floor. I was dispatched through the snow to summon my father from the timber lot where he was cutting wood. (Sharp winter air biting my lungs as I ran, trail of the wood sled stretching endlessly ahead of my short legs, Mother's command to Hurry! sounding in my ears, then Father's ax ringing clear in the depths of the woods, and at long last the sight of him!)

* * *

BEYOND THAT LOT, I remember, was a place where charcoal burners worked, the gnomes of my story-books, squat, black, foreign-speaking men who used sometimes to appear on our road from out of their secret places, and about whom there ever clung an air of mystery.

By this time we were stumbling along an almost impassable way. Wild grape-vines twisted across it, caught at our feet, and slapped our faces. The ever-descending trail plunged down hidden ledges that explained why at the best the road was never good. Still I begged one more favor. "Just let me see if the Old Mansion is standing and then I'll be satisfied." So we struggled on.

We found the roof of the Old Mansion fallen in. The excellent proportions of the house remained evident, and the outline of doors and windows showed a noble design. The remoteness of the building accounted for the absence of any depredations except those of time and weather. In my childhood the house had long been abandoned, but there hung about it legends of former good living and of the last, lonely occupant. The house was built by one who enjoyed solitary lordship, and for years it was the last outpost of civilization on the road, until our ancestor pushed up a mile beyond and cleared his farm.

I begged no more, for there was no more road of any kind. We turned and clambered back up ledges, through thickets—back to Mother by the house—back to Father by the road's end, our Sentimental Journey over.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

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Snow Comes to the Mountains

IT WAS as if all the sunsets of the world had spilled themselves upon the lower slopes of the White Mountains.

The woods were aglow with crimson and orange and yellow, every shade between yellow and orange and crimson. Yet the most skillful brush of the greatest artist could only have hinted at the beauty of the scene, for the flaming trees seemed to glow with an inner light. The trunks of the delicate silver birches, bordering the mountain roads, gleamed like aluminum stems against the crimson maples and dark green firs.

Before breakfast word had come down to the farmhouse, below White Horse Ledge, that snow had fallen during the night. "Four inches of snow on the Pinkham Notch road, and many more inches than four on Mount Washington itself." We did not doubt it. Tiny swirls of snow had blown around the house, though there had not been sufficient of it to whiten the ground. But we could have told from the keenness of the air that snow had fallen near us, even if we had not seen it on the upper slopes of Moat Mountain.

No sooner was breakfast over than we started off in search of the snow. Long before we reached Pinkham Notch we found it—five or six inches deep—on the roofs of the cars which had come down from the road below Mount Washington. How proud they were of their glistening roofs, these travellers from snowy regions. Not one of them would have thought of wiping off their white covering. It is not so often that your roof is covered five inches deep in snow during the first half of October.

On Pinkham Notch we found the snow, as we had been told; and drove into a world more beautiful than we had ever imagined. The snowplows were ahead of us, and had cleared our road. Only the bridle paths were untrodden. Silently they wound their way up the mountain slopes, gleaming white and still, between the trees.

Our road was bordered by flaming maples and dark green firs, and on both the snow glistened in the clear October air. No more exquisite sight could have been found than the shining white and flaming scarlet against a background of somber green.

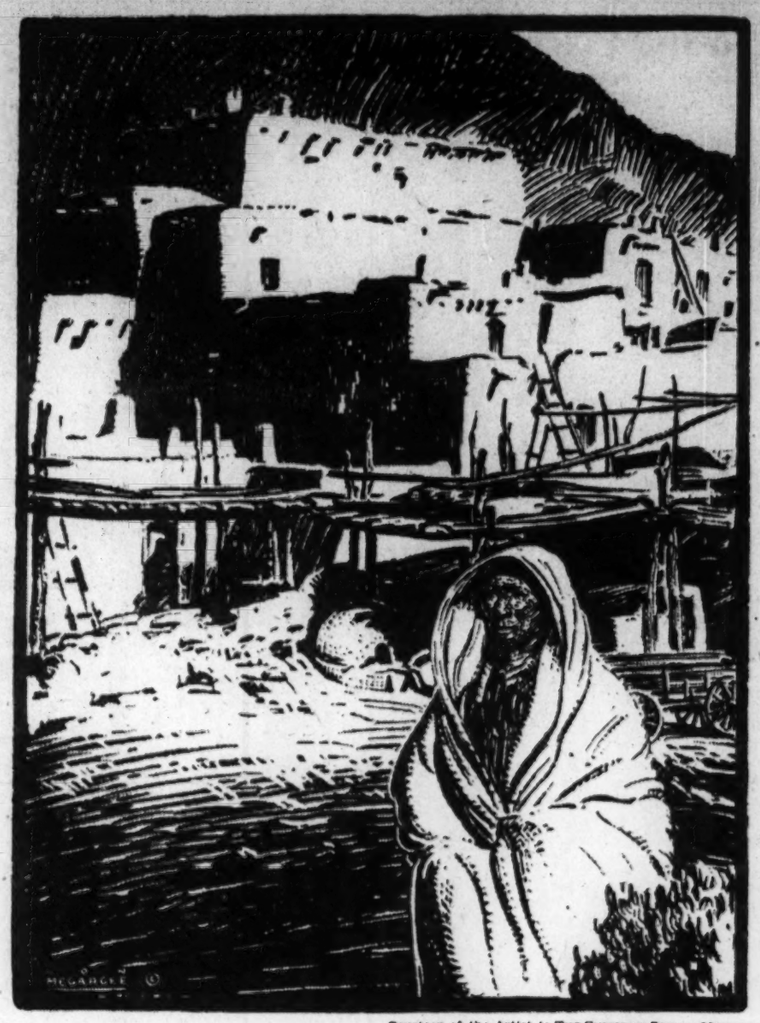
The lower slopes of Mount Washington were covered with a blanket of softest snow, blurring the outline of trees and rocks. The summit of the mountain was veiled in mist, as if it knew that mortal eyes had been sufficiently dazzled by beauty that October day, when nature had written so exquisite a poem in white and silver, upon crimson and darkest green.

E. M. P.

The Mountain Road

THE mountain road was a wild, wet place
With leaves and snow on the ground
And the blue of the peak ahead
And only the wind for sound.
No houses nor farms were on the way—
Only the brush and the wood;
Most of the trees were bare of leaves.
Stately and spare they stood.
I had no sense of space or time,
Only the lure of the way—
The solitary peak ahead,
The beauty of the day.
And when at last I saw a house
And the sun crept into the town,
I knew I should never see again
Such blueness and such brown
Without longing for the wild, wet place
And red leaves under snow
And the mountain blue
And the road to go.

BEATRICE HOLMAN.



Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TAOS PUEBLO: *From a Wood-Block Print by Lon Megargee*

THAT Mr. Megargee is a lover of the West is evidenced in all his work. As a boy he left his Philadelphia home to seek adventure in this region; here he spent his young manhood as a cowboy, absorbing at first hand the vigor and the pictorial aspect of this country which he later recorded on canvas and woodblock.

"Taos Pueblo" is a subject characteristic of Mr. Megargee's work. In it, as in many of his prints, one feels the unhurried calm of the desert. It is one of a collection which he has included in a book, "The Cowboy Builds a Loop." In its foreword Roy George has said: "The Cowboy here builds a loop with a spread from Popocatepetl to the Sangre de Cristo. It takes in the Southwest and the Northwest, the border country and the tribal lands of the Indians; and, whether it be Old Mexico or New Mexico, range, or desert, or big timber, his life has touched it, he has absorbed its atmosphere, he has noted the native characters in actual living."

Effective patterns of light and shade, well-balanced composition, characterize Mr. Megargee's prints; but there is little striving for mere effect. Rather do they stand as a graphic record of the everyday life of this colorful country, certain aspects of which are fast disappearing.

Desert Basket Makers

WHEN, in 1539, Marcos de Niza, in his explorations Northward from Mexico, entered the great desert region, he found peoples equipped with baskets of wonderful make and of marvelous fineness, such as the enlightened nations of Europe could not produce.

The basket makers of that time had all of the skill that is known to their descendants today. More than three and one half centuries have passed since then, but it has marked no improvement in the art. It was perfect then, it was perfect as far back as the traditions of that early day could trace it. It is an art to which civilization can add nothing. . . .

Almost all of the basket-weaving tribes—and that includes nearly every tribe west of the Rocky Mountains—have legends pointing to the antiquity of the art.

The basket plays an important part in the affairs of the desert Indian. It is his cradle in infancy; it is necessary in his domestic life, baskets being used in which to store his grain, cook his meals, save his food, and carry his burdens. It figures in religious ceremonies, and in his marriage festivals. It forms a part of the decoration of his home. It serves him, as a repository for his precious turquoise, wampum, and other treasures. His water supply is brought and stored in baskets, the history and traditions of his tribe are woven into basket designs, and of late years, since the curio hunter is abroad in the land, the basket has become a fertile source of revenue.

The designs which appear in Indian baskets, are not merely artistic conceptions of the weavers, but have significance. Red means triumph or success; white denotes peace and happiness. Colors are also used to designate the points of the compass. Yellow symbolizes the North, because as the Indians explain, the light of the morning is yellow in the winter season when the sun rises toward the North instead of directly in the East. Blue stands for the West because the blue waters of the Pacific are in that direction. Red is the sign of the South, for that is the region of summer and the red sun. White represents the East, for the sky goes white in the East at the rising of the sun.

Color for the baskets is gained by various methods. Sometimes the bright red, green and scarlet plumage of birds is used. Natural colors are much employed. The brown designs are mostly made by the use of maiden-hair fern stalks. Black is usually obtained by dyeing the material used with martynia pods; red from yucca roots, and certain berries; green from willow bark; pink and various shades of red from the juice of the blackberry, and other colors, and shades from various barks and fruits. Into the baskets the Indian weaves traditions of his race, the faith of his religion, and the longings of his soul, and the poetry of his people.—From "The Mystic Mid-Region" or "Deserts of the Southwest," by ARTHUR J. BURDICK, (New York: Knickerbocker Press.)

Innalzarsi al di là dell'Ordinario

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

NON è dato a noi tutti di occupare posizioni di responsabilità nel mondo degli affari, o di avere un nome che è divenuto famoso. La maggior parte di noi, in realtà, vive una vita che non ha nulla di distinto, ignota al di là del nostro piccolo circolo di amici e conoscenze. Sembriamo occuparci principalmente delle cose familiari e comuni della vita quotidiana. Eppure non occorre che i nostri pensieri scendano mai al livello dell'ordinario, giacchè vi è un retaggio che la gente comune possiede insieme ai più illustri, e che dovrebbe certamente essere una parola familiarmente nota per tutto il mondo. Nella sua prima epistola, S. Giovanni scrive: "Diletti, ora siam figliuoli di Dio".

Lasciando da parte circostanze od ambiente, questo grande fatto dell'essere figli si erge ora ed eternamente quale la verità dell'essere spirituale; e col renderci conto, sia pure in misura limitata, di ciò che esso comprende, ci rendiamo capaci di contenerci nelle occupazioni ordinarie della vita in siffatta maniera che la nostra esperienza sarà ripiena di felicità ed armonia. Inoltre, a misura che la comprensione di questa parentela divina si manifesta nell'umana consapevolezza, l'ordinario non occuperà più i nostri pensieri, poichè essi romperanno i limiti della materialità e si innalzeranno a sfere più nobili.

Cristo Gesù ebbe ad occuparsi assai di cose ordinarie, e se ne servì costantemente per illustrare grandi lezioni spirituali. Dopo aver soddisfatto i bisogni spirituali della moltitudine colla verità che egli insegnava, un mattino egli provvide un pasto per soddisfare la loro fame. E dopo la sua uscita trionfale dalla tomba egli preparò la colazione per i suoi discepoli. La ragione per la quale Cristo Gesù poteva controllare l'ordinario e servirsene senza discendere al suo livello fu che egli non dimenticò mai per un istante che era il Figlio di Dio.

Mentre noi ci pensiamo quali esseri finiti, fisici, troveremo forse che la nostra esperienza si limita all'ordinario. Dobbiamo rifiutare di adottare questa credenza, generalmente accettata, sull'uomo, e considerare accuratamente la natura ed il carattere di Dio come è presentato nella Bibbia, poichè soltanto così possiamo raggiungere la verità sull'uomo fatto nella Sua immagine. Colà troviamo Dio descritto quale Spirito, che riempie cielo e terra, quale buono, onnipotente, sapiente e puro. L'uomo, adunque, è spirituale, perfetto ed armonioso. I figliuoli di Dio, che manifestano la Sua divina natura, non possono giammai essere limitati o repressi.

Questo può essere provato nell'esperienza individuale da tutti coloro che intraprendono uno studio devoto e sistematico della Bibbia e degli insegnamenti della Scienza Cristiana. Nel suo libro di testo, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures", Mary Baker Eddy spiega Dio quale l'unica Mente, e l'uomo quale l'idea spirituale o manifestazione della divina Mente. Questi fatti, qualora siano compresi, possono servire a risolvere i problemi della vita quotidiana con risultati tanto sicuri quanto quelli ottenuti coll'usare correttamente la scienza dei numeri per risolvere un problema d'aritmetica.

Che le regole di questa Scienza del vero essere devono essere applicate accuratamente, è dichiarato definitivamente alla pagina 274 di Science and Health, dove leggiamo: "La Scienza divina è assoluta, e non permette una posizione di mezza strada nell'imparare il suo Principio e la sua regola—confermandolo colla dimostrazione". Una regola fondamentale è di riconoscere Dio, Mente, quale il Principio di tutto ciò che realmente esiste, e di ripudiare quale irreale e privo di fondamento tutto ciò che è contrario al bene. Troviamo una semplice regola, alla pagina 495 del libro di testo che, qualora sia obbedita fedelmente, correggerà ogni condizione erronea. Colà siamo spinti a "tenerci fermamente stretti a Dio ed alla Sua idea". Il pensiero deve essere elevato al disopra della materialità, al disopra della contemplazione della falsa personalità materiale, ed essere fissato senza vacillamenti sulla Mente perfetta e sull'uomo perfetto. L'idea di Dio, l'uomo, consiste di idee spirituali, ed il proprio intendimento deve essere mantenuto pieno di queste divine idee e qualità. Esse, come la Mente dalla quale emanano, sono infinite, e veruna condizione materiale può limitare od impedire la loro appropriata attività. Le qualità come l'intelligenza, la saggezza, la purezza, la pazienza, l'onestà, la giustizia, la gentilezza, l'amore, la gratitudine e la gioia non sono mai toccate dall'ordinario, e qualora siano tenute fermamente care nella propria consapevolezza esse manterranno il pensiero innalzato e canoro in luoghi celesti.

Se ci trovassimo alla deriva in mezzo all'oceano, incapaci di nuotare, e se un salvatore ci gettasse una corda dicendoci di aggrapparci ad essa con calma se vogliamo essere salvati, con quale tenacità invincibile non rimarremmo aggrappati! Aggrappiamoci adunque colla mente, con tenacità spirituale che rifiuta di lasciare andare, a quelle idee o qualità divine che entrano a formare la nostra vera individualità quali figliuoli di Dio. Queste qualità sono interamente buone, e la bontà è sempre attiva. Così, col pregare persistentemente per la bontà, la purezza, l'amore, e la gioia, esprimendole, troveremo che il nostro ambiente si allarga, che la misura della nostra utilità si espande, che le nostre provviste diventano stabili e la nostra salute permanente.

Coll'esprimere continuamente la bontà per mezzo di una comprensione spirituale di Dio quale Mente, e dell'uomo quale la Sua idea, attireremo un'abbondanza di bene in tutti i nostri affari. Col riflettere la divina natura ed il divino carattere di Dio per mezzo di qualità spirituali, dimostreremo il grande fatto che "ora siam figliuoli di Dio", e l'ordinario non ci terrà più entro i suoi limiti.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Dignity Without Pretension

NO MORE picturesque scene can be imagined than the interior of Rembrandt's house, full of all things that his eyes desired: of arms, and carving, and porcelain, of rare tissues, of statues and busts, of pictures, of quaint furniture, of tapestries, and animals and plants, of spoils of earth and sea. In the midst of all these things sat that illustrious and immortal genius—sat, as we see him in this portrait, himself not less picturesque than the things around him, a masculine and robust man, knowing the aspects of life, and scrutinizing all things with those sharp, penetrating eyes. What interested him most in the living world around him was neither the loveliness of women, nor the grace of infancy, but the thoughtful faces of mature and intelligent men. Thus he drew Cornelius Ansloo, a celebrated preacher of those days; Asselyn, a painter of reputation; Ephraim Bonus, a physician; Clement de Jonghe, a famous publisher of prints; Janus Lutma, a well-known goldsmith; the Burgomaster Six, and other personages, in almost every instance remarkable for an appearance of strong understanding or venerable dignity which compels us to remember and respect them. It may have been a subtle flattery on the part of Rembrandt to give his sitters a wise and meditative look, as other portraitists add beauty to the features, and dissimulate physical defects; but there was a sturdy frankness in Rembrandt's nature which inclines us rather to the belief that he would not have condescended even to this delicate species of flattery, and that there existed in his models, at least, a strong suggestion of the qualities he attributed to them. The one rare merit of these portraits is that they never seem to lay traps for our admiration, and have no anxiety to please. The Burgomaster Six is reading quietly at his window, without a thought of the world beyond; Ephraim Bonus is thinking not of us, but of the patient whom he has just left upstairs; Uytenbogaert, the gold-weigher, is entirely absorbed in his accounts. The difference between these portraits and too many modern ones is, that these have dignity without pretension, whereas the others have pretension without dignity.—From "Etching and Etchers," by PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON.

Rising Above the Commonplace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS not given to all of us to hold responsible positions in the world of affairs, or to possess a name which has become a household word. Most of us, indeed, live undistinguished lives, unknown beyond our own little circle of friends and acquaintances. We appear to be mainly concerned with the familiar and usual things of daily life. Yet our thoughts need never come down to the level of commonplaceness, for there is one heritage which the unpretentious possess in common with the most illustrious, and which should assuredly be a household word throughout the world. In his first epistle St. John writes, "Beloved, now are we the sons of God."

Irrespective of circumstances or environment, this great fact of sonship stands now and everlastingly as the truth of spiritual being; and a realization, even in a small degree, of what it includes, enables us to conduct ourselves in the usual walks of life in such a manner that our experience will be full of happiness and harmony. Furthermore, as the understanding of this divine relationship unfolds in human consciousness, the commonplace will no longer hold our thoughts, for they will burst the limitations of materiality and rise into nobler spheres.

Christ Jesus had much to do with ordinary things, and he constantly used them to illustrate great spiritual lessons. After satisfying the spiritual needs of the multitude with the truth he taught, he one morning provided a meal to satisfy their hunger. And after his triumphant exit from the tomb he prepared breakfast for his disciples. The reason that Christ Jesus could control and use the commonplace without coming down to its level was that he never for an instant forgot that he was the Son of God.

While we think of ourselves as finite, physical beings, we may find our experience confined to the commonplace. We need to refuse to entertain this generally accepted belief about man, and to consider carefully the nature and character of God as set forth in the Bible, for only thus can we arrive at the truth about man made in His image. There we find God described as Spirit, filling heaven and earth, as good, omnipotent, wise, and pure. Man, therefore, is spiritual, perfect, and harmonious. The sons of God, expressing His divine nature, can never be limited or restricted.

This can be proved in individual experience by all who will take up a prayerful and systematic study of the Bible and the teachings of Christian Science. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy explains God as the only Mind, and man as the spiritual idea or manifestation of divine Mind. These facts, when understood, can be used to solve the problems of daily life with as certain results as those obtained by using correctly the science of numbers to work out a problem in arithmetic.

That the rules of this Science of real being must be accurately applied is definitely stated on page 274 of Science and Health, where we read, "Divine Science is absolute, and permits no half-way position in learning its Principle and rule—establishing it by demonstration." One fundamental rule is to acknowledge God, Mind, as the Principle of all that really exists, and to repudiate as unreal and baseless everything that is contrary to good. We find a simple rule on page 495 of the textbook which, if faithfully obeyed, will correct any erroneous condition. There we are urged to "cling steadfastly to God and His idea." Thought must be lifted above materiality, above the contemplation of false material selfhood, and fixed unwaveringly on perfect Mind and perfect man. God's idea, man, is made up of spiritual ideas, and one's consciousness must be kept filled with these divine ideas and qualities. They, like the Mind from which they emanate, are infinite, and no material conditions can limit or impede their rightful activity. Such qualities as intelligence, wisdom, purity, patience, honesty, justice, kindness, love, gratitude, and joy are never touched by the commonplace, and if steadfastly cherished in one's consciousness they will keep thought soaring and singing in heavenly places.

Should we find ourselves adrift in mid-ocean, unable to swim, and should a rescuer throw us a life line telling us to cling calmly to it if we would be saved, with what unyielding tenacity we would cling! Then let us cling mentally, with spiritual tenacity that refuses to let go, to those divine ideas or qualities that go to make up our true individuality as children of God. These qualities are wholly good, and goodness is always active. So, as we persistently pray for and express goodness, and purity, and love, and joy, we shall find our environment widening, our scope for usefulness expanding, our supply becoming stable and our health permanent.

Continually expressing goodness through a spiritual understanding of God as Mind and man as His idea, we shall attract an abundance of good in all our affairs. Reflecting the divine nature and character of God through spiritual qualities, we shall demonstrate the great fact that "now are we the sons of God," and the commonplace will no longer hold us within its limits.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.]

Moss and Mistletoe

CLOSE, close to earth, unventuring,
The soft green mosses lie;
On boughs aloft, sky-questing,
The mistletoe hangs high.

—MARIA BRISCOE CROKER, in "Maryland Poets." (New York: Henry Harrison.)

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Listed Stock Quotations

Profit-Taking in Stocks Gives Market an Irregular Tone

Commodity and Money Markets

Downward Trend On Account Of Profit-Taking

alizing Sales in Shares Having Sharp Advance on Wednesday

By Forrest Price

It was a tug of war.

First the bulls were up, and then the bears.

And then there was a general mixup.

Trading in stocks was more active today, particularly in the early part of the session.

The closing tone was weak.

Total transactions footed up to about 950,000 shares.

The rails just can't stand prosperity. The price bulge and increased activity they enjoyed late yesterday when it was learned that a federal court had declared the Pension Act unconstitutional faded as soon as the market opened today.

Union Pacific, Delaware & Hudson and Atchison each lost 2 points or more. Some mild rallies followed. Atlantic Coast Line, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Great Northern preferred, Louisville & Nashville, Southern Pacific and Baltimore & Ohio were down a point or so before rallying.

In other groups Ingersoll Rand, American Locomotive preferred, Fuller second preferred, Hat Corp. preferred were the only ones losing as much as 2 points.

Losses and gains of a point or so were pretty evenly matched most of the session. Renewed profit-taking in the late trading brought about a heavy tone.

In the bond department the industrial and utility issues were generally higher, some rising more than a point. The rails mostly were lower. United States Treasurys were a shade higher.

Among the commodities cotton was heavy. The grains also were weak.

The President's speech last night before the American Bankers Association could hardly be described as an important market factor. Its chief significance lay in what he did not say.

The bankers who had hoped the President would come out with some definite statement regarding his future fiscal policies—monetary stabilization, inflation, balancing of the budget, a return to the gold standard—were disappointed. Others thought his address was a fine one, and so it was—in generalities.

However, President Roosevelt left the impression that he wanted the Government and business to go hand in hand in a real endeavor to restore prosperity. And that had a good effect.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—The financial markets today apparently found little stimulus in the President's speech to the bankers although, on the whole, it was viewed as favorable.

Stocks were unable to follow through on their late spurt of yesterday, and, after a fast opening, prices turned irregular, and trading displayed a tendency to fall back into its recent dull routine. Realizing in the rails and some of the utilities unsettled the list despite firmness of a number of specialties.

Shares of Eastman Kodak got up a point to a new year's high. Postal Telegraph preferred, Johns-Manville and Spiegel-May-Stern were also a point or so higher.

Some of the building shares reflected reports of better business in this field. Fractional gains were recorded by American Radiator, Celotex, Western Union, Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward.

Losses of around 2 points each were suffered by Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Delaware & Hudson. The other rails were heavy. Consolidated Gas dropped more than a point, and U. S. Steel and American Telephone were somewhat lower.

While disappointment was expressed in some quarters that the President failed to mention the Administration's future monetary policies or methods of balancing the budget, in others it was felt that clarification of these two important problems could hardly be expected at this time.

Opinions varied as to Mr. Roosevelt's reference to the national policy of having steadiness of prices and values as a national goal. A few observers interpreted this as an indication that the Government is still holding to its dollar manipulation theory as a means of achieving such stabilization.

Bond Prices Rise

Except for some railroad obligations, bond prices registered small advances today. The market had a firm undertone, and investment circles, while still cautious, continued to find the outlook a little brighter.

President Roosevelt's speech last night seemed to have had little effect on loans generally although strength in the dollar lent further confidence. U. S. Treasury issues added slightly to the substantial gains of the preceding session. Prices were steady to 3-32 of a point higher.

Losses in a number of rails marred the general improvement. St. Paul 5s and Nickel Plate 4½s lost a point, while Baltimore & Ohio 4½s and Missouri Pacific 5s declined fractionally. Southern Railway 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s, New York Central 5s and Santa Fe 4s, however, advanced moderately.

Utilities and industrials were generally higher. Postal Telegraph 5s rose more than a point. Phillips Petroleum 5½s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s, International Telephone 5s, American Smelting 5s and American & Foreign Power 5s improved.

Foreign Government obligations showed unimportant irregular changes.

Bituminous Output

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Bituminous coal production during the week ended Oct. 20 is estimated by the National Coal Association to total 7,078,000 net tons, compared with 6,710,000 in the like week last year.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 25	Last Oct. 24
110	89	7	Abraham & S pf	20	108	108	108	109
11⅛	6	..	Adams Express	800	7⅛	7	7	6⅞
34⅞	16	2	AdamsMillis	600	29⅞	28⅞	29⅞	30⅛
9⅜	4⅞	.60	Affiliated Prod	500	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	..
106¾	91¾	3	Air Reduction	3800	107	105	105	107
208	196	..	Albany & Susqh	20	202	202	202	..
23⅜	16⅝	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	3600	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	18⅜
5¼	1½	..	Alleghany Corp	2200	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
16⅛	8⅝	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	600	8¼	7¾	7¾	..
14⅜	5	..	Alleghany pf xw	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
160¾	115⅛	6	Allied Chem	600	127¼	127¼	127¼	129¾
130	122⅞	7	Allied Chem pf	100	134½	134½	134½	134¼
23⅝	10⅝	..	Allis Chalmers	1100	13½	13¾	13¾	13½
20⅛	11½	..	Alpha Port Cem	500	14⅛	13½	13½	13⅝
7¾	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	800	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	1400	42	40¼	40⅝	41¼
43½	25¼	2	Am Ar Ch Del	400	44½	44⅛	44⅛	44
28¼	11½	..	Am Bank Note	800	13⅝	13	13	13¼
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	500	43	42½	42½	..
13⅝	7	..	Am Crys Sugar	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
38	19¾	.80	Am Brake S&F	200	25¾	25¼	25¾	..
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	4900	103	102	102	102¾
148½	126⅛	7	Am Can pf	100	143⅝	143⅝	143⅝	..
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	17½	16½	16½	16⅞
86½	32½	..	Am Car & F pf	500	34⅝	33	33½	33
64½	48½	3	Am Chicle	300	64K	64¼	64¾	..
6½	2⅛	..	Am Colortype	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	3800	28	27	27	27¾
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	1200	1¾	1½	1½	1¾
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	2600	6½	6	6¼	6
30	13¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	15½	15½	15½	15½
25	11½	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
17⅛	8¼	..	Am & For Pw 2nf	100	8	8	8	..
42¼	17¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	20½	20½	20½	20½
10	3¼	..	Am Ice	400	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
48¼	27	6	Am Ice pf	200	28½	28½	26½	26¼
11	3¼	..	Am International	400	7	6¾	6¾	6⅞
33¾	14⅜	..	Am Locomotive	200	18¼	17¾	17¾	17
74⅜	38½	..	Am Loco pf	400	44¾	43½	43½	42½
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	200	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
27⅝	14½	..	Am Metal	600	15½	15⅜	15⅜	15
34⅜	21	1½	Am Power & Lt	2900	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
26⅛	10¼	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	400	13	12½	12½	12½
29⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	900	15	14¼	14¼	14¼
17⅝	10	..	Am Radiator	42500	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
28¾	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	4200	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝	18¼
58	36	4	Am Safety Razor	400	55½	55½	55½	54¾
5⅜	2⅛	..	Am Smelting	100	3	3	3	3
3⅜	⅞	..	Am Ship & Com	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2800	36¾	36⅛	36¼	36½
125	100	7	Am Smelt & R pf	300	118	118	118	..
99½	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	98	98	98	98
26½	16½	..	Am Steel Fdries	7200	16¾	16¾	14⅜	15
44¼	37	2	Am Stores	600	42½	42½	42½	42
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	900	62	61	61	61½
121¾	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	119⅛	119	119	..
125¼	105¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	4600	111¾	110⅛	110⅛	111⅜
13	3	h	Am Type Fndrs	200	4½	4⅛	4½	4½
28¾	7¾	h	Am Type F pf	100	11½	10⅝	10⅝	10½
27⅝	14¼	1	Am Wat W & E	1600	16½	15½	15½	15⅞
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	400	8½	8⅛	8⅛	..
83¾	36	2½b	Am Woolen pf	500	41	40	40	40⅞
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	5900	11⅛	10½	10½	11
36	26⅛	1	Archer Daniels	400	34½	34⅛	34⅛	34½
96⅜	76⅛	7	Armour Del pf	400	99	98¾	98¾	97¾
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	5800	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	6¼
67	46¼	6	Armour Ill B pf n	3500	65⅞	64½	64½	65⅛
77⅜	54	..	Armour Ill pf	100	79¾	79¾	79¾	..
10⅜	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	1100	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
8⅝	3	..	Arnold Constable	400	4⅝	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
18⅛	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	1200	12½	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
73¾	45¼	..	Atchison T&SF	12500	56	53	53	56½
90	70½	5	Atchison pf	300	85	83½	83½	84
54¼	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	1900	33	30½	30½	33¼
16	5	..	Atl Gulf & W I	20	.6	6	6	..
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	3700	23¾	23⅛	23¼	23⅝
55½	25¼	2b	Atlas Powder	40	45¼	..	..	44½
103¾	83	.6	Atlas Powder pf	10	103¾	103¾	103¾	103½
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	10400	27¼	23¾	23¾	26½

—B—

16	8½	..	Baldwin Loco	3200	8⅞	8½	8⅝	8⅛
64¾	25½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	490	32	25½	25½	..
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	8200	16⅞	15⅜	15⅝	16⅞
16¾	6¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	19½	18¼	18¼	19½
46⅛	33½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	41	41	41	39¾
10	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	1900	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	400	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17⅝
15¼	8⅞	.50b	Belding Hem	400	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	1200	12⅞	12½	12½	12⅝
19½	12½	1½	Benefial Ind Ln	600	15¼	15	15	15
39⅜	26	1½b	Best & Co	400	36	35⅝	35⅝	34¾
49½	25¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	1000	28¾	26⅜	26¾	28½
82	55	13⅛	Beth Steel pf	400	63	63	63	63½
40	19½	1b	Bigelow Sanford	10	21	21	21	21¼
16⅛	6	..	Blaw Knox	200	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾
10¼	6⅞	..	Boeing Airplane	2200	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1800	53½	52¾	52¾	53½
90	76	4f	Bon Ami A	200	90	90	90	90
28¼	19⅞	1.60f	Borden	3600	25⅞	25½	25½	25½
28⅜	16½	1	Borg Warner	1800	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	24¼
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	2200	19	17	17½	17¾
24⅜	14	1	Briggs & Strat	200	18½	18½	18½	..
44⅞	18¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man	100	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	39½
97	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	90¼	90¼	90¼	..
80½	56⅝	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1300	55¾	53⅜	53⅜	56
61	45	3	Brown Shoe	200	54	54	54	..
10⅞	4	..	Brunswick Balke	100	5½	5½	5½	..
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
75	50	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	700	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	130	24¼	22½	22½	22½
5¾	2	..	Budd Wheel	300	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	2¼
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	200	8½	8½	8½	..
19⅜	10½	.40f	Burroughs Add	4200	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	14¾
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	900	17¼	16	16	17
67⅞	40	..	Byers pf	60	42	41	41	..

—C—

44⅞	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	1800	38½	36⅝	36⅝	38
6⅜	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	600	3	3	3	3
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	300	7½	7½	7½	7¾
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	500	15⅞	15	15	15½
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	2800	12¾	12¼	12½	12⅜
86⅞	35	..	Case Thresh	8600	49⅝	46¾	47	48¾
84½	56⅝	4	Case Thresh pf	110	77	76½	77	..
33⅜	23	1f	Caterpillar Trac	5200	29½	28¾	28¾	28¾
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	12600	27⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅛
4	1	.h	Celotex vtc	1100	1¾	1½	1½	1⅜
22⅜	4½	.h	Celotex Co pf	1700	12⅜	8⅝	10	9¾
32m	23⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	500	24½	23¾	24¼	24
92	53	..	Central RR of NJ	100	60	60	60	60
43½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	1200	38⅜	37	37	37¾
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	900	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	500	40¼	39½	39½	40¼
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3800	44⅜	43⅞	43⅞	44⅛
7	1⅝	.h	Chi & E Ill	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
5½	2	..	Chi & Gt West	400	2⅜	2½	2⅝	2⅜
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	5	5	5	4⅞
3	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	1100	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
13¼	3⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	4300	5⅞	5	5	5¼
15	4½	..	Chi & N'west pf	900	12⅜	10¾	10¾	12
9⅝	3¼	.h	Chi RI&P 7%	600	5	4	4	3⅞
30¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	900	27¼	26¼	26¼	27
11⅝	3¾	..	Childs Company	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
60⅜	29¼	1f	Chrysler	27200	37⅛	35¼	35¼	36¾
24⅝	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	19	18⅞	18⅞	..
2⅞	½	..	City Stores	6400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	1100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
21¾	8¾	.80b	Clark Equipment	400	17	16¾	16¾	..
45	26	1	Cluett Peabody	100	29	29	29	..
18⅛	9⅝	.50f	Colgate-Palm-P	3600	16¼	15⅝	15¾	16
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	1100	12¼	12	12	12¼
94	75	7	Collins & A pf	20	80¼	80	80	80
8¾	3⅜	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
40⅜	18	..	Colo & Southern	10	21	21	21	..
33¾	15	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	15	15	15	16¾
30	13	..	Colo & So 2pf	20	14	13	13	..
19¼	6⅞	..	Columbia Gas	4900	9	8⅜	8½	8¾
39⅜	21½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	1400	36½	35	35¼	35¾
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	100	68½	68½	68½	68
35⅛	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	4300	30	29¾	29¾	29¾
38	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	49	49	49	48½
107	91½	6⅛	Comm Cred 1pf	30	105	105	105	..
30	24	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	50	29	28½	28½	29
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	2600	51¾	49½	49½	50½
110¼	91	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	109	108½	108½	109
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	3900	20¾	19	19	20⅛
3⅝	1	..	Comwlth & So	27800	1⅝	1⅜	1½	1½
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	500	34	32	32	33½
31½	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	2900	30⅜	29¼	29¼	30
5¾	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	700	3½	3¼	3½	3⅜
17½	10⅜	1½g	Consol Film I pf	1200	15¾	15½	15½	15¼
47⅜	25	2	Consol Gas	9200	28	25⅝	25¾	27¾
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	600	88½	87	87	89¼
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	8700	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7⅝
6¾	2⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	500	3½	3	3	..
2½	½	..	Consol Textile	900	¾	¾	¾	¾
13¾	6½	..	Container A	800	9⅜	9	9	9⅛
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	200	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
14⅜	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	400	6½	6¼	6½	..
88¼	69½	3	Cont Can	2200	89¾	88¼	88½	89¾
11⅜	6	..	Cont Dia Fibre	400	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6½
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	2900	31⅝	30	30	30⅞
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	3400	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
22¾	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	13100	16⅝	15⅞	16	16⅞
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	10	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	44¾
54½	35½	3	Corn Products	1400	66¼	65	65	66
9⅞	3⅝	..	Coty	200	5½	5	5	5
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	500	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32½
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	100	13	13	13	..
36⅛	18¾	1	Crown Cork & S	200	23	22⅜	23	23
41¼	35½	2.70	Crown Corp pf	200	39½	39½	39½	..
19½	12⅜	1½	Crown Zellerbach	600	15¼	15	15	15
39⅜	26	1½b	Best & Co	400	36	35⅝	35⅝	34¾
49½	25¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	1000	28¾	26⅜	26¾	28½
82	55	13⅛	Beth Steel pf	400	63	63	63	63½
40	19½	1b	Bigelow Sanford	10	21	21	21	21¼
16⅛	6	..	Blaw Knox	200	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾
10¼	6⅞	..	Boeing Airplane	2200	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1800	53½	52¾	52¾	53½
90	76	4f	Bon Ami A	200	90	90	90	90
28¼	19⅞	1.60f	Borden	3600	25⅞	25½	25½	25½
28⅜	16½	1	Borg Warner	1800	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	24¼
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	2200	19	17	17½	17¾
24⅜	14	1	Briggs & Strat	200	18½	18½	18½	..
44⅞	18¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man	100	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	39½
97	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	90¼	90¼	90¼	..
80½	56⅝	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1300	55¾	53⅜	53⅜	56
61	45	3	Brown Shoe	200	54	54	54	..
10⅞	4	..	Brunswick Balke	100	5½	5½	5½	..
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
75	50	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	700	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	130	24¼	22½	22½	22½
5¾	2	..	Budd Wheel	300	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	2¼
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	200	8½	8½	8½	..
19⅜	10½	.40f	Burroughs Add	4200	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	14¾
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	900	17¼	16	16	17
67⅞	40	..	Byers pf	60	42	41	41	..

—C—

44⅞	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	1800	38½	36⅝	36⅝	38
6⅜	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	600	3	3	3	3
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	300	7½	7½	7½	7¾
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	500	15⅞	15	15	15½
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	2800	12¾	12¼	12½	12⅜
86⅞	35	..	Case Thresh	8600	49⅝	46¾	47	48¾
84½	56⅝	4	Case Thresh pf	110	77	76½	77	..
33⅜	23	1f	Caterpillar Trac	5200	29½	28¾	28¾	28¾
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	12600	27⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅛
4	1	.h	Celotex vtc	1100	1¾	1½	1½	1⅜
22⅜	4½	.h	Celotex Co pf	1700	12⅜	8⅝	10	9¾
32m	23⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	500	24½	23¾	24¼	24
92	53	..	Central RR of NJ	100	60	60	60	60
43½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	1200	38⅜	37	37	37¾
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	900	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	500	40¼	39½	39½	40¼
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3800	44⅜	43⅞	43⅞	44⅛
7	1⅝	.h	Chi & E Ill	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
5½	2	..	Chi & Gt West	400	2⅜	2½	2⅝	2⅜
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	5	5	5	4⅞
3	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	1100	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
13¼	3⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	4300	5⅞	5	5	5¼
15	4½	..	Chi & N'west pf	900	12⅜	10¾	10¾	12
9⅝	3¼	.h	Chi RI&P 7%	600	5	4	4	3⅞
30¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	900	27¼	26¼	26¼	27
11⅝	3¾	..	Childs Company	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
60⅜	29¼	1f	Chrysler	27200	37⅛	35¼	35¼	36¾
24⅝	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	19	18⅞	18⅞	..
2⅞	½	..	City Stores	6400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	1100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
21¾	8¾	.80b	Clark Equipment	400	17	16¾	16¾	..
45	26	1	Cluett Peabody	100	29	29	29	..
18⅛	9⅝	.50f	Colgate-Palm-P	3600	16¼	15⅝	15¾	16
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	1100	12¼	12	12	12¼
94	75	7	Collins & A pf	20	80¼	80	80	80
8¾	3⅜	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
40⅜	18	..	Colo & Southern	10	21	21	21	..
33¾	15	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	15	15	15	16¾
30	13	..	Colo & So 2pf	20	14	13	13	..
19¼	6⅞	..	Columbia Gas	4900	9	8⅜	8½	8¾
39⅜	21½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	1400	36½	35	35¼	35¾
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	100	68½	68½	68½	68
35⅛	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	4300	30	29¾	29¾	29¾
38	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	49	49	49	48½
107	91½	6⅛	Comm Cred 1pf	30	105	105	105	..
30	24	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	50	29	28½	28½	29
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	2600	51¾	49½	49½	50½
110¼	91	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	109	108½	108½	109
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	3900	20¾	19	19	20⅛
3⅝	1	..	Comwlth & So	27800	1⅝	1⅜	1½	1½
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	500	34	32	32	33½
31½	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	2900	30⅜	29¼	29¼	30
5¾	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	700	3½	3¼	3½	3⅜
17½	10⅜	1½g	Consol Film I pf	1200	15¾	15½	15½	15¼
47⅜	25	2	Consol Gas	9200	28	25⅝	25¾	27¾
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Commerce and Finance

Trade Balance of United States Largest in Several Years

Business and Industry

America's Foreign Trade Balance Is Largest in Years

Held to Justify Federal Policy—Nearly Billion in Gold Arrives

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—Greatest influx of money and outflow of goods in several years is reported today in an unprecedented analysis of American foreign trade for the first six months of 1934. The figures are held here to be an important vindication for the Administration's trade and monetary policy.

Under the stimulus of high dollar prices for gold, no less than $920,000,000 in gold came to the United States during these six months—during a period in which business and financial confidence was often said to be at a low ebb. In addition, exports exceeded imports in the same period by $173,000,000. This leaves the United States with a heavily "favorable" balance of trade and finance.

Heavy Gold Influx

The report, issued by the Commerce Department, is the first that has been published for a six-month period, and the step was taken in obvious anticipation of the extremely favorable showing. In virtually all indicative respects, the United States seems stronger in its world balance sheet.

In addition to the $920,000,000 in gold that came in, $30,000,000 in paper currency entered the country. The gold was drawn in considerable measure by the gold buying policy of the Administration, as well as the attractive price on commercial gold. How much of the gold was exchanged for American goods is not directly determinable, nor is the quantity which may have remained in the United States for investment purposes.

But a relatively low quantity of stocks and bonds were bought by Americans abroad, compared with those sold by Americans to foreign markets. These were sold to the extent of $850,000,000, either a reflection of the estimate the outside world puts upon American futures, or in anticipation of a boom. At the same time, Americans bought stocks and bonds abroad to the amount of $625,000,000, which in turn indicates the amount of capital that sought to flee from the United States into foreign equities.

Further there was an influx of short-term banking funds of $250,000,000, marking an increase of foreigners' banking funds in the United States and a decrease in American holdings abroad.

Exports far Above 1933

Total imports of merchandise during these six months were $863,000,000 as compared to $1,450,000,000 imported during the whole of 1933. The $920,000,000 of gold which came to the country compares with $193,000,000 in the whole of 1933. Exports in all 1933 amounted to $1,675,000,000 while in six months of 1934 they totaled $1,036,000,000.

The gold figures in reality reflect little more than five months, for the movement started with the devaluation of the dollar on Jan. 31. During February alone importations amounted to $381,000,000 and thus exceeded any other month in American history.

American tourist expenditures were at their lowest for may years, amounting to an estimated $105,000,000 against $292,000,000 in 1933 and $821,000,000 in 1929.

The analysis was compiled by Amos Taylor of the Finance and Investment Section of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. He concludes that on balance Americans received approximately $225,000,000 net in security transactions; while other long-term capital operations brought in $85,000,000 more. Purchases by foreigners were divided evenly between new purchases of American bonds and shares, and repurchases of foreign securities previously held here.

Sharp Rise Expected In Private Building

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—The American Institute of Steel Construction predicts that private construction was ready for a reawakening in the United States.

"If not checked by unforeseen circumstances, it should develop rapidly," it was stated in the institute's annual report. "There is undoubtedly a tremendous pent-up demand.

"We have witnessed no private building of consequence during the past three years. Some new skyscrapers are being planned. Unoccupied space in urban centers is being leased. A slow absorption of present structures is reported."

It was pointed out that bridge building and public works constituted the chief activities of the steel industry in the past year and that the state of building in the country was such that "stable economic conditions in the United States would readily have its favorable repercussions" in the building field.

Kern County Cotton Crop Earliest in History

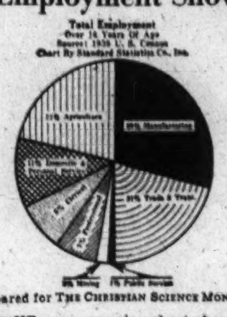
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAKERSFIELD, Calif., Oct. 25—Kern County cotton growers state that, with the earliest cotton crop in the history of the county, approximately two-thirds of the crop has been ginned. The 40,000 bales ginned to date are valued at more than $2,000,000.

By Oct. 1 of this year 26,851 bales had been ginned. This was almost 10 times as much as had been ginned at the same date last year.

Different sections of the country report that the cotton is of fine quality and staple. Production figures also compare favorably with yields in previous years when Kern County held the world's record for cotton production per acre.

Division of Total Employment Shown



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE accompanying chart shows the percentage of the total of persons gainfully employed in this country, in eight major classifications, according to the most recent census figures.

New Credit Control Association Backs Central Bank Plan

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Formation of the National Association for Credit Control, described as a nation-wide movement to promote the creation of a government-owned central bank, is announced here.

The president of the new organization is John Bauer, formerly a professor of economics and now director of the American Public Utility Bureau. Other officers are Henry Pratt Fairchild, professor of sociology at New York University, vice-president; William H. Spencer, professor of economics, treasurer; Walter E. Peck, writer and lecturer on literary and economic subjects, secretary; and Irving B. Altman, formerly with the Chase National Bank, chairman of the executive committee.

The advisory council includes the names of Upton Sinclair, Democratic nominee for Governor of California, Oswald Garrison Villard, an editor of the Nation, and Carl D. Thompson, head of the Public Ownership League of America.

A statement issued by the association reads in part:

"It is the duty of Congress to establish policies which will eliminate the causes of instability, insecurity, unemployment and depressions. The creation of a government-owned and operated central bank would be a step in the right direction.

"The National Association for Credit Control does not advocate the establishment of a public-owned system of banks to supplant the private banks. At this time it limits its activities to sponsorship of a federal bank which will take over the functions of the 12 Federal Reserve banks and will have branch offices throughout the United States. It would also allow the central bank to accept deposits and make loans to individuals, firms and corporations."

Federal Spending Since July 1 Now Tops $2,000,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 — The United States Government spending since July 1 has topped the $2,000,000,000 mark. This amount spent in 114 days is equal to a daily average of above $17,500,000. Counteracting this to some extent, however, is the fact that there has been a sharp increase in tax collections.

Expenditures through Oct. 19 were $2,010,859,834 of which $1,049,508,633 represented emergency outgo and $961,351,200 general expenditures.

Emergency relief led the list with an expenditure of $448,665,909, public expenditures came next with $156,711,892. Emergency conservation work accounted for $123,303,603.

Processing taxes accounted for $110,286,764 of the general expenditures, but this was more than balanced by $168,772,517 of processing taxes among the receipts.

Internal revenue collection during the first quarter of Sept. 30 totaled $804,878,165 against $613,258,977 in the like 1933 period, an increase of $191,619,187.

Building Repairs Has 30 P. C. Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—Reports, received from identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over, show an increase of 14 per cent in the number, and an increase of 30 per cent in the value, of building additions, alterations, and repairs, for which permits were issued in September as compared with the same month last year, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. New buildings decreased 2.5 per cent in number and 17.4 per cent in value.

Comparing September with August, there was a decrease of eight-tenths of 1 per cent in the number and a decrease of 12.6 per cent in the estimated cost of all building operations for which permits were issued. Permits issued for new dwellings provide 2537 family-dwelling units. This is a decrease of 33.9 per cent as compared with September of the previous year.

Wheat Exports Are Still Behind Those of 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Oct. 20, totaled 4,050,030 bushels, as compared with 3,318,952 bushels in the previous week and 6,717,456 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 87,510,789 bushels, as against 62,723,095 bushels for the same period a year ago.

Payment of Debts Is Recovery Aid, Says League Head

People Must Learn to Keep Promise to Meet Obligations, Is Assertion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 25—Reports indicating improved business conditions tempered with counsel that the industry must prepare itself for numerous basic changes marked the opening day's sessions here yesterday of the convention of the United States Building and Loan League.

Asserting that repayment of indebtedness by able borrowers is an essential to any recovery program, Mr. Philip Lieber, Shreveport, La., retiring president of the league, told the forty-second annual session that indebtedness of borrowers to building and loan associations had been materially reduced since the depression began.

Diminishing assets of building and loan associations at a time when there has been no new construction and little real estate activity was to be expected, he said.

Must Keep Word

"It is to be regretted," he continued, "that there exists in this country a sharp division between debtor and creditor classes. Building and loan has a real problem in reeducating the people to the sacredness of their promised word. Every business transaction in the world depends on a contract, either oral or written. To bring back normal conditions in the business operations of this country, the Federal Government as well as state governments should begin to enact legislation to require that those able to pay debts should be forced to pay them."

Substantial improvement for the nation in the next 18 months was anticipated by Mr. James M. Mathews of the Babson Institute, who told the delegates that the country is 33 per cent better off economically than it was 18 months ago. Mr. Mathews anticipated a favorable reaction for real estate, predicating his view on the present trend toward taxation based on revenue production rather than arbitrary valuation.

Security to the investor in mortgage loans is promised through the federal mutual mortgage insurance corporation and national mortgage associations, said Mr. J. Howard Ardley deputy administrator of the Federal Housing Administration.

Federal Competition

In a discussion of emergency legislation, Mr. George L. Bliss, president of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Newark, N. J., said, "I don't believe Congress is interested in putting government agencies into competition with private business." He counselled the building and loan leaders, however, to meet the mortgage demand, asserting:

"If you don't take possession of a dominant in the field, someone else will."

Home financing, house development, construction of buildings and the like are going to be on a very different basis from what they have been in the past, President Lieber said. Longer term financing will require that the very best of workmanship and materials be put in the houses on which money of the people is to be raised.

Mr. H. F. Cellarius, Cincinnati, Ohio, league secretary, showed in his report that American home owners in 1933 obtained private loans amounting to $435,000,000 from savings building and loan associations. The total amount loaned by all associations was only 18 per cent smaller than for the year before.

Treasury Assesses 100 Concerns For Delinquent Taxes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—As part of a broad move to close revenue law loopholes, the Treasury is disclosed to have notified around 100 corporations that they owe the Government scores of millions of dollars in deficient taxes.

A tax deficiency of $17,199,797 was shown to have been assessed against Fisher & Co., of Detroit, holding concern for investments of the six Fisher brothers, long powerful figures in the automobile industry.

Aiming particularly to curb alleged illegal transfer of profits to surplus to avoid surtax payments by stockholders, the Treasury has levied on around five score other companies penalties of 50 per cent of net income for the years concerned.

Nearly 50 of the companies have replied, denying the allegations and in many instances challenging the constitutionality of the penalty provision, contending it is an executive usurpation of judicial power.

The Treasury has emphasized that its program is not intended to embarrass business corporations who wish to lay by funds against actual future needs or contingencies.

Instead, officials said, it is part of a gradual attempt to tighten up the application of revenue laws which has been given especial impetus by emergency needs created by the depression.

Cotton Crop Ginned Totals 6,748,223 Bales

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—Cotton of this year's crop ginned prior to Oct. 18 is reported by the Census Bureau to have totaled 6,748,223 running bales, counting 120,772 round bales as half bales, and including 6074 bales of American-Egyptian.

Ginnings to that date a year ago were 8,608,090 running bales, including 327,418 round bales and 1215 bales of American-Egyptian.

The crop this year as forecast by the Department of Agriculture is 9,443,000 bales of 500 pounds each, or 1,017,251 bales less than the 10,460,251-bale quota set in the Bankhead Law. Ginnings of last year's crop totaled 13,047,262 bales of 500 pounds each.

United States and British Wares Challenge Attention of Brazil

Exhibits at Rio de Janeiro Evidence Attention Given to Latin-American Trade—Attendance Expected to Reach High Mark of 2,000,000

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Brazilian Government is overlooking no chance to increase national trade. An International Sample Fair at Rio de Janeiro has for its largest exhibitors manufacturing interests of the United States and Great Britain.

Two facts become clear: the continuously increasing importance of the Latin-American commercial field; the increasing determination of Great Britain to wrest a share of Brazilian trade hitherto directed toward the United States.

The idea of an International Sample Fair originated back in 1928 when Rio de Janeiro brought it to pass through what was known as an "official decree." The project was more national than international and its world-wide ambitions did not take root until 1932, when another decree placed the plan under the direction of the Municipal Department of Tourism and Amusements.

Supported by Government

Today, while the fair comes under the jurisdiction of the Municipality of the Federal District it has the whole-hearted interest of the Brazilian Government. Both domestic and foreign manufacturers have recognized the merchandising value of the institution.

The fair, this year, has an additional incentive of occurring during the hundredth anniversary of the Brazilian capital. Wide eligibility has been accorded exhibitors in modern, beautifully white buildings overlooking Botafogo Bay.

The doors have been opened to authorized agents and representatives of trade-marked products; syndicates, societies and agricultural cooperative organizations; and foreign and domestic producers.

International cordiality, despite trade rivalry, has drawn thousands of visitors to the fair grounds. For instance, in a parade, heading down the Avenue Rio Branco leading to the grounds, United States and British sailors marched in line; the British ahead of the Americans because of a ranking commanding officer; but the Americans receiving the greater applause for tactfully playing the Brazilian National Anthem as they passed the presidential reviewing party.

Tactful courtesies go a long way with the peoples of Latin America. Especially are they appreciated by Brazilians who for many years have held closely to their trade relations with the United States. Millions of pounds of coffee have made their way north, and millions of dollars worth of manufactured articles have entered Brazilian ports.

Brazilian Governments, perhaps for trade reasons and perhaps for other purposes, have held a lively interest in the United States. During the numerous conflicts of ideas between the states and the Latin-American countrits, Brazil has shown a keen understanding of northern reactions to inter-American problems.

Therefore, that American corporations like General Motors, International Harvester, and the Remington Rand should have entered exhibits at the International Sample Fair is most fitting.

During the last few months much has been said about the recent Pan American Conference at Montevideo and its influence upon inter-American commerce. And much has been written about new commercial and tariff treaties. And finally much has been printed explaining why the American republics should stand together while Europe and the Far East emerged from a chaos which had reduced international trade to a minimum.

British Take Leading Part

It may be that Brazil took the many suggestions and much advice to heart, and perhaps Great Britain decided that because of its powerful trade interests in Argentina it should be included in an inter-American commercial drive. Anyhow, the fair was started and Great Britain became the keenest rival of the United States.

Fairs are common occurrences in the United States. In fact, statistics show that more than 2400 exhibits, ranging from small county fairs to large state and national exhibitions, are held every year. World fairs are not uncommon, either. Chicago has had two, and St. Louis one. Sample exhibitions, however, are out of the ordinary, unless food fairs are so classed; and an international sample exhibit for wholly commercial purposes has yet to draw in the United States a 2,000,000 attendance expected at Rio de Janeiro.

The World's Business

Governor Black's Diagnosis

EUGENE R. BLACK, who retired as governor of the Federal Reserve Board to act as liaison officer between the Roosevelt Administration and the critical bankers, says that the depression started in the fall of 1927. Without the full text of his remarks, which were uttered before a group of bankers, I cannot find to what event in that year he ascribes the responsibility. He meant, I would gather, the easy money policy upon which the United States embarked in the fall of 1927. This smothered an incipient depression that was setting in and furnished the ammunition for the speculation in 1928 and 1929, which ended in the crash of the latter year.

* * *

In 1927 the Federal Reserve system was highly disturbed by events in Europe. It had hoped to redistribute some of the gold taken from Europe during the war. Speaking before a House of Representatives Committee in 1926, Gov. Benjamin Strong, of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, said, "I hope that [redistribution] will be soon." But for the first half of 1927, America gained, not lost, gold. That meant deflation in other countries. European nations, however, were adding to the troubles arising from this loss of gold by competing among themselves for the remaining gold. For instance, France, which had accumulated a heavy balance in England, began repatriating it in gold. British writers were beginning to forecast "a serious European monetary crisis." Europe turned to America, and in July a meeting of central bank governors was convened in New York. Very little about this meeting will be found in the current newspapers. But, it had a much deeper significance for almost everyone of us than all the statesmen's gatherings since the World War combined. The result of that meeting was that the United States began an energetic support of Europe.

This was done by inaugurating a cheap money policy. By this means, it was hoped, money would be expelled to Europe, there to earn a higher interest rate than that then paid in the United States. After money would go the gold, and its receipt would lead to a reversing of the deflationary influence already at work.

* * *

Cheap money was insured by three acts: (1) the buying rates on acceptances were lowered at the New York Federal Reserve Bank in late July and early August; (2) the Federal Reserve banks started large purchases of government securities the figure rising from $385,000,000 on July 27 to a peak of $704,000,000 on Nov. 16, and (3) the Federal Reserve Board began the reduction of the rediscount rate from 4 per cent to 3½ per cent, a rate that became uniform throughout the system early in September. The first and third acts are understandable as gold distributors. The second—purchasing securities—requires explanation. When the Federal Reserve System goes into the market to buy securities, it releases that much new money to the banks for lending. More money has the same influence on interest rate as a direct cut in that rate.

The acts worked in accordance with theory. Between August and the end of 1927 the United States exported $300,000,000, making a net loss in gold holdings in 1927 of $131,000,000. The world price level rose in the last half year by 3 per cent—the first real interruption in a steady decline since 1925.

The response in England was instant and enthusiastic. I have looked over some comments in old files. Sir Josiah Stamp commented on the bankers' conference as "one of the most important in the history of industry." British industrial opinion found expression in the organ of the Federation of British industries. The meeting, said a writer, had "transformed the whole outlook."

* * *

American comment was either totally non-existent or extremely reserved. In its current publications the Federal Reserve System did not even avow the real reason for the change. Washington might have become suspicious! So a good American face was put on the transaction. According to the review issued by the board easy money was necessary to facilitate the fall purchases of grain, cotton and other American farm products. Hence the ultimate result lay in "exerting a favorable influence in the international financial situation." At the end of the year the "larger plan" behind the move was explained. The report of the Federal Reserve Board for 1927 reported: "In adopting a policy of international coöperation in support of the gold standard, the Federal Reserve System has acted in recognition of the responsibility resting upon this country, as the holder of nearly one-half of the world's stock of monetary gold and of the importance of sound monetary conditions throughout the world to the prosperity of industry to trade with the United States."

So began that easy money policy which, whatever it did in Europe, bred the speculation which went up in smoke in late 1929. It was not a mistake in itself. But, as was explained in a review of Prof. Robbins's book, its "easy" effects were limited to profits. There was a profit inflation in progress in the United States, not a general inflation, and it gained its impetus from the Federal Reserve actions pursued "in the fall of 1927," to which Governor Black now draws attention. To my knowledge he is the first officer of the Federal Reserve System to make such an admission. A veil has hitherto been drawn over this episode.

H. B. B.

Cassel Sees No Value in Return To Gold Standard

Swedish Economist Says Paper Currency Adequate for Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Prof. Gustav Cassel, the Swedish monetary expert, forcefully challenges in the current number of the quarterly report of the Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget, one of Sweden's leading banks, the widely held theory that the world would be helped by the return to the gold standard.

Professor Cassel examines critically and in detail the sequence of events since 1931 when Britain and a number of other countries including Sweden left gold. He finds in these happenings no evidence that any disadvantage whatever has since then accrued on this account to any of those states which took this action. He finds also that disadvantages otherwise certain to have occurred were avoided.

Would Eliminate Gold

"There is no reason to apprehend," he says, "that the regulation of international payments would meet with any real difficulty under an international system of paper currencies. There is rather reason to presume that the complete abolition of the gold standard would eliminate a number of disturbing factors from this important branch of the world economy."

Professor Cassel goes on to say, "The current notions about the important part played by the gold reserves in adjusting the balance of international payments are based on traditional dogmas rather than on actual facts. Under a system of paper currencies a country like Sweden will make up any deficits in its balance of trade in much the same way as it did during the gold standard system. No gold reserves are necessary for this purpose."

Professor Cassel also says: "It is not the gold standard that maintains the fundamental stability of the rates of exchange, but it is rather this stability that renders it possible to maintain the gold standard. Even under a gold standard this stability can be attained only by a monetary policy which maintains the currencies at their proper internal purchasing power. It is on such a monetary policy that the new system of paper currencies must likewise be based."

Managed Standard Superior

Professor Cassel points to the fact that the "sterling bloc" countries including Britain have since leaving gold achieved "a stability which if measured in purchasing power in relation to goods has actually far surpassed what has been achieved in this respect by the gold standard."

His views thus are that whether on the gold standard or off it, "currency must be regulated independently of changes in the value of gold, which to the detriment of the entire economic system, have become so marked as to elude calculation."

Professor Cassel in these conclusions runs counter to the views annually expressed at the meetings of the Bank for International Settlements at Basel. His opinions, on this account, must be regarded as unorthodox. On the other hand, so high is the esteem in which Professor Cassel is held among international economists that they cannot be at all lightly dismissed.

Canada's Foreign Trade up Sharply For Eight Months

OTTAWA, Oct. 25—Indicatve of Canada's increasing foreign trade in 1934, the tonnage of vessels cleared from Canadian seaports in the first eight months of the year was nearly 1,000,000 tons higher than in the corresponding period of last year. From Jan. 1 to the end of August the total tonnage of vessels cleared from the ports of Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Montreal and Vancouver amounted to 18,621,339 tons as compared with 17,777,290 tons last year.

The increase in lumber shipments was mainly responsible for the greater amount of shipping from the maritime ports as well as from British Columbia. Decreased exports of grain, however, seriously affected the tonnage leaving St. Lawrence River ports.

Vancouver leads all other Canadian ports in the tonnage of vessels cleared, increasing its tonnage from 6,763,323 tons to 7,731,713 tons. Montreal came second in importance with 4,429,324 tons, a reduction of 479,818 tons. Halifax came third with 3,015,707 tons, as compared with 2,720,836 tons yast year. Saint John increased its clearances of vessels by 222,286 tons to 1,760,836 tons while the port of Quebec decreased by 161,680 tons to 1,683,759 tons.

Color Printing Plants In Chicago Unusually Active

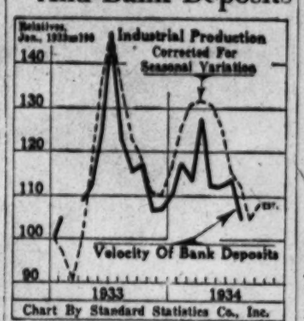
Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 Color printing plants in the Chicago area, with a total capacity second in the United States, are running on increased schedules, it is reported here by Mr. R. W. Smith, vice-president of the International Printing Ink Company. Food labels and containers are being printed in many plants here working three shifts.

This demand, far ahead of last year, coming from the food trade is taken as an indication the manufacturers are either embarking upon a strenuous competitive campaign or anticipating inflation.

Much money is being spent for advertising posters and store displays, said Mr. Smith. This might be taken as a sign the manufacturers plan more intense competition. On the other hand, the food trade may be stocking heavily now, anticipating higher prices later due to possible decrease in the value of the dollar.

Industrial Output And Bank Deposits



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS THE accompanying chart shows, industrial production and the turnover of bank deposits have moved downward together.

The fact that bank credit is not used more actively indicates that, while inability to secure new credit may be holding business back in some cases, inability to employ existing credit at a profit is the crux of the difficulty.

The cure, therefore, is not to be found in trying to force credit into use, but in creating conditions under which it will be used voluntarily.

HOLC Is Lending $1,737,826,749 To Urban Home Owners

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—The Home Owners' Loan Corporation has advanced $1,737,826,749 to urban home owners throughout the country, according to a report issued by the corporation summarizing operations up to Oct. 12. This figure covers 579,179 individual loans concluded by field offices of the corporation and chiefly effected by exchange of corporation bonds for past due mortgages. The average loan is $3001.

Cash disbursements of approximately $177,700,000, included in this amount, have gone into the various counties of the United States in payment of back taxes on the home refinanced, insurance and repair of the properties and the necessary expenses of investigating the applications for loans, such as fees to appraisers, attorneys and title companies.

To date applications for refinancing have come from 1,723,396 home owners throughout the United States and Hawaii. Up to Oct. 12, 124,860 applications had been withdrawn by the applicants or disapproved by the corporation offices without appraisal because obviously unqualified under the law, and many thousands of others have been disapproved as ineligible during the process of examination.

Good Improvement In Austria's Trade For Eight Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—A marked improvement in Austrian trade returns is recorded here for the first eight months of 1934.

The value of imports during this period was 733,400,000 schillings (about $146,000,000), which is about 2 per cent more than during the like period last year. Exports amounted to 547,200,000 schillings, which are 16 per cent more than the exports during the first eight months of last year.

The trade deficit is smaller than that of last year for this period by about a fourth.

During May the deficit in Austria's foreign trade balance was reduced to the lowest point it has reached at any time since the close of the World War.

The improvement is due in no small degree to the new trade agreements concluded with Hungary and Italy, and consists principally in the exportation of more timber. Still greater increases are expected, but because of the difficult economic situation in Italy, exports are not mounting as rapidly as was hoped.

Treasury Bill Rate Average Is 0.2 P. C.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—The recent offering of $75,000,000 in 182-day discount bills was said by Secretary Morgenthau to have brought subscriptions of $205,632,000, of which $75,102,000 were accepted.

The average interest rate was 0.2 per cent.

Alabama Enters Fiscal Year in Good Shape

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 25—Alabama began a new fiscal year Oct. 1 with many indications of returning prosperity, and although a complete financial picture could not be obtained until reports had been received from county tax collectors, Comptroller J. H. Hard Jr. said the State went into the new year "in pretty good shape."

Reports of tax collections available at the close of the fiscal year 1933-34 reflected a general trend upward. The most marked gain was in gasoline tax collections, while the tonnage and franchise revenues also rose. Decreases were shown in amounts collected from railroads and hydroelectric companies.

State gasoline tax collections for the fiscal year just closed had reached $8,859,576, compared with $7,532,789 the previous year, a gain of more than $1,000,000. The franchise tax on domestic and foreign corporations, which had been declining during the depression, showed an increase for the first time in several years.

The iron ore tax brought in $120,137, compared with $65,015 the previous year, indicating increased industrial activity. The coal tonnage tax netted the State $227,587, an increase of about $20,000.

Eastman Urges Railroads Pool All Box Cars

Aim Is to Reduce Empty Mileage—May Save in Year $100,000,000

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—Pooling of all box cars owned by American railroads is proposed to the carriers by Joseph B. Eastman, the Federal Coördinator of Transportation.

The recommendations made to the regional coördinating committee called for a corporation under the Association of American Railroads which would have the task of providing cars for all railroads through five central distribution headquarters.

The title to the cars would remain with their present owners until such time as they elect not to replace equipment and the pool has cars built. The recommendations do not include ventilated cars, automobile box cars, flat cars or gondola coal cars.

Not only cars owned by the railroads but those owned by private car lines such as various packing houses would be assigned to the pool.

The ultimate object of the pool would be to acquire ownership of cars assigned to it, together with necessary facilities for repairing them and to assume full responsibility for providing and maintaining a car supply adequate for the needs of shippers on all participating railroads.

Owners of the cars would be compensated on the basis of the appraised value of equipment and the pool would maintain them.

Daily rentals would be collected by the pool to meet fixed costs of ownerships and the cost of repairs and operating expense of the pool would be prorated among participating railroads on the basis of car mileage.

The pool would operate through a central office which probably would be in Washington with distribution districts having division headquarters at:

New England at Boston; eastern, Cleveland; southeastern, Atlanta; western, Chicago, and southwestern, St. Louis.

It was estimated that there were 2,500,000 box cars meeting the pool requirements.

The estimated savings were put at $75,000,000 annually arising from the avoidance of huge mileage hauls of empty equipment, while an additional $25,000,000 would be saved in capital carrying charges through coördination of operation and purchases.

Crude Oil Output In United States Off 37,181 Barrels

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 25 (AP)—Oklahoma and California reductions contrived to bring about a drop of 37,181 barrels daily in United States crude Oil production last week, the Oil and Gas Journal reports.

Output fell from 2,548,824 to 2,511,643 barrels with Oklahoma recording the largest drop—from 513,205 to 480,375 barrels a day. California's reduction was 10,000 barrels average to 472,000 daily.

There was an increase from 1,072,577 to 1,082,101 barrels in Texas, with east Texas continuing its upward trend, from 530,655 to 533,753 barrels daily.

Kansas production increased from 120,575 to 123,650 barrels. There was a decline from 95,960 to 94,800 barrels in the Rocky Mountain area while the eastern area, including Michigan, showed a decrease from 133,801 to 132,277 barrels.

Retail Advertising Is Up Over Year Ago

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 (AP)—An increase over a year ago in retail advertising of almost 5,000,000 lines during September was shown by an anaylsis of figures based on newspaper advertising in 77 cities, Advertising Age reports.

Total volume of advertising in the newspapers measured in September was 135,068,000 lines, a gain of 4,132,000 compared with September, 1933. Classified, which gained over 1,100,000 lines, was the only other division to show an increase.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

MASSACHUSETTS INVESTORS TRUST
SUPERVISED SHARES
PROSPECTUS SENT ON REQUEST
Massachusetts Distributors, Inc.
General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Mail Bag

Pizal, Philippine Islands

Dear Editor:

First of all, allow me to introduce myself to you. I am a Filipino boy and at present studying in Mapa High School, Manila, Philippine Isles. I propose to exchange correspondence with young boys of the United States or any other country, and should like correspondents who would be particularly interested to hear about the 8th Far Eastern Olympic Games held here in Manila, last May. I shall be very glad to exchange photos about the games and stamps. My hobbies are philately, autography, and pen pals, and I should be particularly interested to learn something about the World's Fair at Chicago.

I hope you will be kind enough to publish this message, which has no other purpose than to strengthen the bonds of friendship among the youths of the world.

——— Ariston M.

Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.

Dear Editor:

We have just received our first regular copies of the Monitor, and I should like, through the Mail Bag, to find a pen friend in another country, preferably in England or America. I am interested particularly in music and literature, and by the time this letter reaches Boston, I shall be numbered among the over 20's.

For the past 18 months I have been attending a branch church Sunday school, and would like someone to tell me about The Mother Church and the new Publishing House. We were shown a moving picture depicting the progressive construction of the Publishing House, which proved very interesting, but I should still like to know more.

With all best wishes to Mail Baggers from an Australian reader.

——— Molly L.

Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, South Africa

Dear Editor:

I have long wanted to write to the Mail Bag. I am 13 years old, and would like to correspond with any boy my own age especially from South and North America, France, Germany, Holland, Australia and England.

I am afraid I am not quite like the average boy. I'm not keen on any sport, except running, but I study birds and animals and love reading. I always have been, am, and always shall be an animal and bird lover. I have a very affectionate cat. Whenever I have been away for a few days he will literally throw his paws around my neck and kiss me when I return.

——— Noel LeS.

Liverpool, England

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag, although I have often read and enjoyed the letters in it. I live on the outskirts of Liverpool and cycle across a park every day to school. We have some lovely parks near to us.

Liverpool is the second largest seaport in England, and has several miles of docks. These can be reached by an electric overhead railway. Our city is also an airport. I saw a most interesting air display this summer.

I have attended a Christian Science Sunday School for over seven years. We get the Monitor regularly. I enjoy the Children's and Young Folks' pages best. I love reading the stories of "Knollslea Hall" and my little sister reads "Little Cat" with much joy. She also loves Snubs and Waddles, especially when Betty Ann appears.

I should like to exchange letters with girls of my own age (13) in any part of the world. Am interested in music, sports, reading, and have just begun collecting stamps.

My best wishes to the Mail Bag.

——— Eileen K.

Port Arthur, Texas

Dear Editor:

Although my parents have been taking the Monitor for the last few years I have never become more interested in it than I have this summer. I especially enjoy reading The Mail Bag, Daily Features and The Home Forum. I also enjoy reading the Sentinel.

I am 18 years of age and have two brothers and one sister. We all attend the Christian Science Sunday School and church services.

I am interested in music, reading and cooking. In music I am especially interested in voice and love to sing the new songs in The Christian Science Hymnal, especially Mrs. Eddy's songs.

Writing letters is a pleasure and I would be glad to answer any one.

Best wishes to all,

———Katherine I.

Farmingdale, L. I., New York

Dear Editor:

I have never written to the Mail Bag before, but my sister has and her first letter was published. I am 13 years old and in my first year in high school.

I have a little puppy and her name is Rega. When she wants something she sits on her hind legs and paws the air with both front feet as fast as she can. She also has a little ball which she throws up in the air and catches in her mouth.

Once when we were camping we had a lovely experience with bees. There were two beehives right near the camp and we put jelly and sugar out for the bees. We could even pick them up in our hands and were not stung once. We could pick them up and move them to a different place if we wanted to.

I should like to hear from anyone in any part of the world.

Aurora A.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Gertrude F. (12), Kirkwood, Missouri. From girls interested in music, art, sports and stamps. Has about 2000 stamps.

Virginia F. (12), Berkeley, California. From London, England.

Lorraine R., Los Angeles, California. From Germany.

Dellamae R. (12), Los Angeles, California. From Germany.

Jane O. (14), New Albany, Indiana. Especially from New Mexico, Alabama, Hawaii, Mexico and European countries. Interested in reading, music and all sports.

Marjorie B. (14), Los Angeles, California. From all over the world, particularly England and Spain. Interested in Spanish and swimming.

Eleanor B. (16), Roselle, Illinois. Especially from Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy and China. Interested in books, gardening, floral art and movies.

Brenda W. (17), Sharrow, Sheffield, England. From anywhere, particularly Australia, Africa and the United States. Interested in hockey, tennis and swimming.

Florence H. (18), Portland, Oregon. From anywhere. Interested in commercial art, sewing, reading and sports. Is a Campfire Guardian and would like to hear from other Guardians.

[Will Jane K., Terre Haute, Indiana, and Helen D., Oakland, California, please send in their complete addresses?—Editor.]

From Boys

Paul M. (15), Elyria, Ohio. From anywhere. Interested in stamp collecting, reading, marionettes, hiking and all sports.

Karl H. (17), Freiberg 1, Sachsen, Germany. From boys who can correspond both in English and German. Attends a commercial high school.

Over 20

Inez B. G., Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. From anywhere. Interested in literature, short-story writing, travel and outdoor life.

Myrtle H., Brooklyn, New York. From young women interested in meeting semi-weekly for the purpose of discussing topics of the day, music, sports, books, etc., with home-talent entertainments occasionally.

Edward K. B., Fort Worth, Texas. From young people employed in offices in any part of the world, particularly England and the Continent. Interested in international trade relations.

(Mr.) K. Somasundara R., Madras, South India. From all over the world. Is a university student, interested in learning about other countries, its peoples, customs and manners. Also interested in picture postcards, commemorative, charity, and air mail stamps of all countries and sports magazines.

NEVER IN PASTE FORM

Tastes good

Children like

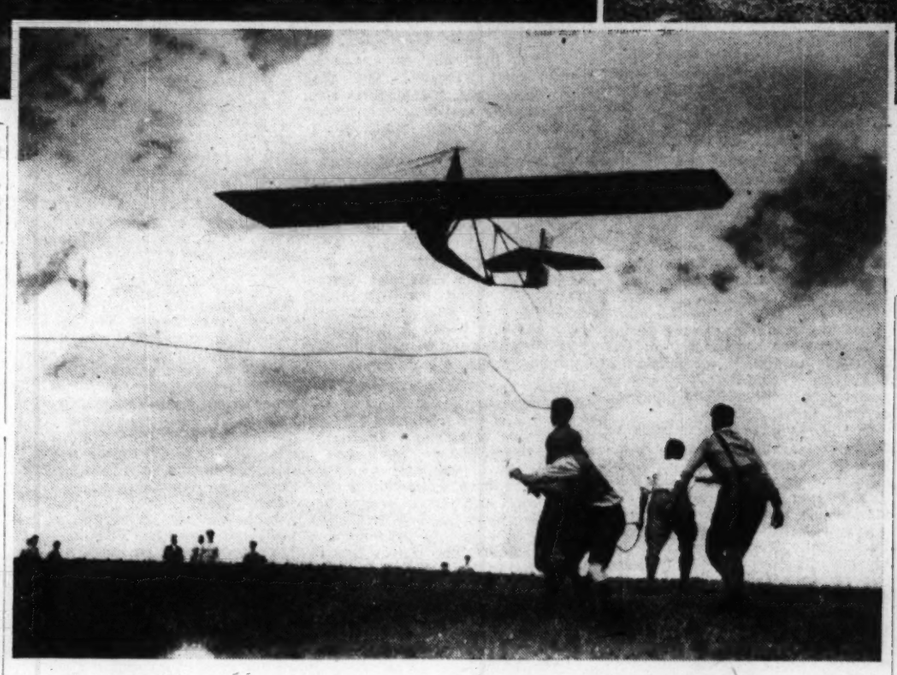
REVELATION

TOOTH POWDER

For 25 years the family dentifrice in millions of homes. Free from harmful ingredients, say 15,000 Dentists.

. . . *Drucker's Revelation Tooth Powder sold in two sizes, 35¢ and the 50¢ economy size.*

ADOLF E. DRUCKER CO., SAN FRANCISCO



© Alex Stöcker, Berlin-Friedenau

Left—All Help to Pull the Glider Up the Hill Again for the Next Flight. Gliding Fosters Teamwork in Many Ways. Right—Another Pupil Takes His Place. He Holds the Control Stick in His Right Hand, His Feet Resting on the Bar Working the Rudder. Two Boys Hold the Tail While the Rudder Cord Is Pulled Out. When They Let Go, at the Pilot's Command, the Glider Shoots Forward and Upward. Below—The Pilot Has Just Released the Rubber Band Which Has Catapulted Him Into the Air.

Juvenile Gliding in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVERYWHERE in Germany boys, and sometimes girls, are learning to fly in gliders. "Banking," "nose-diving," "air-bumps" have become household expressions as familiar to them as baseball and cricket terms are to American and English lads.

This gliding is practiced quite generally. Shortness of funds is no obstacle, for in most cases the boys form groups to build their own gliders, and he who wants to enjoy the thrill of flying must first lend a helping hand in sawing, screwing, hammering and glueing—according to his several abilities. Neither is gliding limited to any special region since slopes are to be found nearly everywhere.

There are many good books on gliding and the construction of gliders, and training courses under the supervision of experienced teachers are to be found in almost every town and sizable village in Germany today. Of late gliding activity has been organized by the German Sport Association.

The boys do not have to risk their often limited funds in costly experiments, for glider types have now reached a certain standardization, developed through years of practice, and for many of these types blue prints are available.

The first lessons are given in a sturdy and simple glider known as the "Zögling" (pupil). It is easy to build, and being a monoplane—like all German gliders—it is simple to repair. The fuselage is an open framework construction which can be easily examined since no part is covered in. The pilot sits in the open so that he cannot be touched by any breakage of struts in case of a bumpy landing.

Up and Alone

Independence is the slogan of the youthful glider. His first flight is always made alone. No tutor sits near him to correct mistakes, as with an engined plane or automobile. The first "flights"—which are really more in the nature of skids—are therefore made on flat ground. The pupil must become accustomed to the starting speed, which results from the "catapulting" by a rubber cord drawn out by his fellow pupils, and must also learn to keep the glider on an even keel. (The instructor will always watch that the controls are in normal position before starting.)

After this the pupil is ready to move to a gentle slope. A slope of roughly 100 feet high makes possible a glide of about 1000 feet in length.

The pilot soon learns that the glider will fly itself, the controls being needed only when it deviates from its normal position. He also learns not to look at the ground or control-stick, but to keep his gaze fixed on some point on the horizon. He can gauge the speed at which he is traveling by the singing of the wires as the air rushes by.

When the boy can glide in a straight line for 30 seconds he is awarded his "A" diploma and is entitled to wear a blue button with one white gull. He now learns to fly curves, and when he has made five glides of one minute each, describing each time a curve like the letter "S," he is the proud recipient of the "B" diploma, and may wear a button with two white gulls.

"Sail-Flying"

So far the boy will have glided only; that is, he will have performed a flight which has taken him straight to the ground. The final stage is what the Germans—who originated this type of gliding—call "sail-flying," which enables the glider to rise higher than the starting point.

Training for sail-flying is best carried on in special schools advantageously located. The "mother" of these schools is on the now famous Wasserkuppe, the summit of the Rhoen Mountains in central Germany.

The task of the pilot is how to remain within upward rising air currents, which will carry his sensitive machine higher and higher. He can then shoot across country gliding down toward the earth until he hits the next rising current. These currents are produced by mountains, thunderstorms, clouds and specially warm spots.

Thus the sail-plane pilot wings his joyous way from mountain slope to mountain slope, or darts from cloud to cloud, or rides before an approaching thunderstorm. It is all very thrilling and enjoyable. If he has a sufficiently light glider he may even float on the hot odors rising from a peasant's family dinner as he crosses a village in the noon hour!

Sail-flying over cities is frequently practiced. Where no hills are available, the glider may be towed to the desired height—say, until it reaches a cloud—or started like a kite by a motorcar or stationary winch.

These "sail-planes" are slim, sleek birds, with quivering, almost transparent, wings. The pilot fits snugly into the tiny cockpit; he is one with his bird, for sail-flying comes nearest to bird flying. Wind and storms are its aid. The flight is an ideal one, for there is no noise or undue vibration. Silently the pilot circles in the ether, flitting like some strange, graceful creature across dale and stream, village and forest, till, in the approaching dusk, he gently settles down on some soft meadow, hundreds of miles, perhaps, from the starting point of his adventurous flight.

E. SIEPEN-HETHERINGTON

Book Reviews

History, Adventure, Fun and Humor

The Peacock Farm: Mary Willard Keyes. Illustrated. Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

THE four Ware children of "The Peacock Farm" knew that matters had not been easy for their father, of late, even Elspeth, the littlest Ware, realized that the "deep pression" (as she called it) had brought difficulties, but in their jolly way they all did what they could to help. Alice Ware, through the thoughtfulness and affection that was part of her nature, made a friend of a Miss Peacock in a country village, quite unaware that she was to be made the old lady's heir. When, one day, the news was brought to Alice that Miss Peacock's house and farm and woods and pastures had been left to her she was overwhelmed. Gradually she realized just what such a gift would mean to her family.

Full of fun and eagerness the children set to work with the help of their father and kind neighbors to make Peacock Farm into their own home, but it was not so easy as they expected. They had first to see that it was theirs and, as theirs, what it signified, then defend it against the many intrusions that tried to take it from them. The real sense of what home means was borne upon the children and each one played a part in defending it.

Mary Willard Keyes's story moves gayly, as all her stories for young people do, with the girls and boys acting and talking as girls and boys really do, and handling their difficulties in an intelligent, level-headed way that is characteristic of modern youth. There is a good deal of humor and typical New England common sense in the story. In fact "The Peacock Farm" is a satisfying story and one girls will welcome to their shelves.

Stories of the Latin American States: Nellie V. Sanchez. Illustrated. Thomas Y. Crowell Co. $2.50.

Here is a book that will fit well on a reference or travel book shelf, in school or at home.

Mrs. Sanchez in a previous book, "Stories of the States," has written of the 48 states of the Union, now she turns south, but follows the same plan of writing, as she treats of the Latin-American states. Her work at the Bancroft Library of the University of California as translator and research worker in early Spanish documents has prepared her for her discussion of the countries that lie south of the United States.

In a graphic descriptive way she writes of each country, first telling of its discovery and history, then of such facts concerning it as will be helpful to traveler or student, facts such as education, climate, government, population, money, etc., all handled with a deft and economical use of words. Each section is preceded by a clear map showing the state or island in question, its important elevations, rivers, cities and coast line, and each section is followed by a list of important dates and such reading references as might be useful.

Mrs. Sanchez writes in an impersonal, scholarly way. The information she so easily imparts will supply her readers with an excellent summary of the Latin-American states.

The Trail of the Borealis: Eve Grey. Illustrated. Harcourt, Brace & Co. $2.

The Canadian northwest in late autumn when forest fires sweep through the dry timber and menace the settlements. A blue and silver plane piloted by a courageous young aviator flying at great peril and risk over the acres of raging fire to warn scattered settlers of their danger. A crack-up, and then as thrilling a story of adventure as ever the woods have revealed.

Bob Dawson, pilot of the Borealis, takes his 12-year-old brother Paul with him on his flight over the fire-wracked area. But after buffeting a night of storm and an engine difficulty the Borealis goes into a tail spin in a desolate region. Paul escapes in a parachute to find his brother Bob under the wreckage of the once proud silver-nosed plane. From that moment the 12-year-old boy takes charge, tending Bob's wounds, building a lean-to for him and doing everything that affection combined with a woodsman's skill can do. Finally, when signals have failed to bring help, the younger boy leaves his brother and starts off on a 60-mile trip through the wilderness.

Paul tramps on, nerved always by the thought that he is bringing help to his brother, Wolves and other wild animals are encountered, the dread loneliness of the forests is broken by the appearance of an Indian boy. Together, the boys have an utterly unexpected meeting and entirely unwanted with a desperado whom the Mounted Police had trailed for years without success.

It is a grand book for boys. It has the brevity and curtness of historical writing with the speed of fiction. The events that follow in swift succession leave one gasping. Perhaps the best part of the whole story is its fidelity to a boy's spirit at its best—and the affection the two brothers, Bob and Paul, have for each other.

"The Trail of the Borealis" is a book for a real boy's book shelf. The black and white illustrations by Langdon Kihn accent the sharp clarity of Eve Grey's writing. E. Y.

Mystery Lighthouse

By Jack Bechdolt

Chapter Four

A New Crew for the Halibut Light

When our story opened, Tom Rodney, Billy Bevan, and Nat Poole were aboard the Montana, approaching Halibut Island, a low lighthouse reef off the coast of Alaska. This was their destination. Capt. Abner Costello, keeper of the lighthouse, was a lifelong friend of Mr. Rodney, and had spent last Christmas holidays with Tom's family. It was then that the invitation for the following summer had been given, and finally accepted. On landing, the boys were puzzled to find the island seemingly deserted, although the lighthouse light was still burning and a curl of smoke came from the cottage chimney. Where was Captain Abner?

The discovery of a letter written that morning by Captain Abner only deepened the mystery. And then suddenly from outside a mysterious, croaking voice was heard crying, "Cap'n Abner Costello! Cap'n Abner! Carry on, Cap'n!"

THE three boys stood transfixed, staring at the blank panels of the thick wooden door that separated them from the speaker in the storm outside. The tawny dog struggled to free itself from Tom Rodney's firm grip, eager to rend the door and fly at the owner of the strange voice.

Tom dragged Bones to a safe distance and gestured to his companions. "Open it, quick," he whispered.

Blinky muttered, "Don't you do it, Billy. Maybe It will get us, too?"

"It?" Tom exclaimed. "What *It*?"

"Well, whatever it is that's croaking about Captain Abner out there. And it's something! I said all along there was something mighty wrong on this island!"

Tom turned to Billy. "You're not afraid!" he said.

"No," Billy agreed. His voice sounded doubtful, but he swung the door of the keeper's cottage open.

Only the Weather and a Voice

A rush of wet, cold air came through the door. Wreaths of fog swirled into the room. All three stared hard, but they saw only the thick, gray, wild weather that blurred the near-by lighthouse tower to a faint column of shadow.

While they stared the voice was heard again. It was more distant this time, but still distinct. "Cap'n Abner Costello," it whispered hoarsely. "Old Cap'n Abner, ho, ho, ho!" The odd chuckle died away on the rushing gale.

Three widened pairs of eyes met in a mutual, questioning stare. Blinky whispered, "Look! Look at Bones!"

Even the dog was impressed. He had ceased to strain against Tom's grip. Clearly he was puzzled and frightened.

"Tom," Billy began, "do you suppose it's a ghost?"

Tom shook his head impatiently. "Don't be silly! Wait. Listen again." But nothing further was heard from the unseen visitor. Tom loosed his dog and straightened his shoulders. "I'm going out there," he announced. He marched into the storm and after a doubting look Bones followed him. Billy and Blinky heard him calling, "Hello! Who's there?"

Tom's form was already vanishing in the mists. Blinky looked at his remaining companion. "I guess Tom's right. Of course there aren't any ghosts. Let's help him look.

An excited barking from the dog and Tom's voice raised in command heartened them. They found Tom struggling with Bones again. "I might have found what it was if Bones hadn't kicked up such a row," he protested. "He's been dashing around like a crazy thing. He must have scared our visitor into the next county."

Plainly it was no use looking farther in the present state of the weather. They went back to the cottage kitchen, glad of the stove and the warmth it gave. "Now," said Tom, "let's sit down and eat our breakfast, first thing we do. When we've had food and dried out we can talk over what comes next."

Tom's example was as good as his word. Blinky and Billy would have thrashed the matter out on the spot, but the older boy shook his head and refused to be diverted from his meal. "My father always says the best thing to do when you're up against something hard is sit down and rest and cool off, then think it out," he explained.

Despite the excitement, or perhaps because of it, they found themselves hungry and glad of the heartening food. When they were satisfied and warmed Tom began, "I'm just as much worried about this as you fellows, even if I did act differently. I begin to think something serious has been going on here, just as you do."

"It must have been pretty serious to take both the light keepers away, especially the morning they were expecting us," Blinky argued.

"I don't mind their vanishing into thin air," Billy cut in. "Though I certainly would miss Captain Abner if he doesn't come back. What gets me is that voice wandering around out there calling for him!"

Tom had to admit that this was queer. "But you'll find there's an explanation," he insisted. "It's just unusual, that's all—"

"Too unusual for my taste," Blinky added.

"And the big point is this, I can't see that we three are in any danger. We're warm here and there's grub enough for months, maybe a year. And the question is, what shall we do. I think there's one mighty important thing to do. I wonder if it has occurred to you fellows."

"Try to find Captain Abner," Billy suggested.

"We've got to do that of course," Tom agreed.

"Tom," Blinky said thoughtfully, "I was just wondering. If this fog gets much thicker oughtn't we to try to start up that fog signal?"

"Right!" Tom declared. "Just what I've been thinking. But can we?"

Blinky Offers His Services

"You know I was reading that book about lighthouses," Blinky said. "You know I was always interested in machinery and I studied the book and . . well, I think I can get the gas engine started. It compresses air, you know and the air blows the big horn. I'd just as soon try, if you fellows will help."

Billy began doubtfully, "But say, listen! Do you suppose we might get into trouble, doing that? We're not the regular light keepers. Maybe it's against the law, or something, monkeying with a government light!"

Even Blinky looked abashed but Tom shook his head stoutly. "The way I see it, is this: Captain Abner and Murfry are gone, somewhere. Of course if they could, they'd be right here on the job, with this storm coming up. But they're not here. And maybe there are ships out there at sea, depending on this lighthouse to get their bearings. What I think is, if the men don't show up, it's up to us to keep things going. Keep the horn blowing if it's foggy and keep the light burning at night."

"Be lighthouse keepers!" Billy caught his breath with a gulp.

Blinky nodded slowly. "Tom's right. I'm sure he's right."

"We can do it," Tom said. "I'm sure we can find out how the machinery works. And we can keep watch day and night and keep the log book posted and the place all clean and shipshape. If three fellows like us couldn't do that, I guess we wouldn't amount to much!"

[To be continued next Thursday]

Put the Best Into Your House

A wealthy philanthropist once wanted to help a contractor who had been unfortunate enough to lose his money. Calling him into conference he said, "I want you to build a house on this lot. Choose the style of the house yourself, make it as large or as small as you want, select the materials. I give the whole matter over into your hands. You are to be in entire control."

Marveling at the strange contract, the builder went to work. Then the thought came to him that here was a chance to make some money at the expense of his wealthy patron. He put in poor material. The workmanship was faulty. The building which might have been fine and substantial was shoddy and poor. Thinking of how easy it had been to make a nice sum of money for himself, he went to the philanthropist and reported that the house was finished.

"Good," said the kindly old gentleman," I hope you can move in soon, for it's your house. I want you and your family to enjoy it for the rest of your days. That's why I told you to build it just as you liked."

Let us never think we are getting ahead of someone else when we put shoddy material into our life structures. It is not the teacher we are fooling when we try to get by with poorly prepared lessons. We are not enriching, but robbing, ourselves when we do less than our best.

Read the Special Reports of this Important Gathering

On November 10, 1934, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet at Cleveland—the city where it organized sixty years ago. This significant event will be especially reported in The Christian Science Monitor.

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HA-5

Y. M. C. A. Council Scans Education In Use of Leisure

Policy Must Be Judged on Its Present Utility, College Dean Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 25—With more time on their hands people need education in the use of leasure more than ever, according to Dr. Hedley S. Dimock, dean of George Williams College of Chicago.

And the Y. M. C. A., Dr. Dimock told the National Y. M. C. A. Council opening its meeting here, must assume the responsibility of carrying out such a program of education.

"Education in the past," he said, "has focused on the occupational and vocational, and the people have lost their talent for worth-while recreation. Resources must be provided in the community for art, study and discussion to fill idle hours."

History tells us, he noted, that "No nation which ever had a large amount of leisure survived."

Appraisal of the Future

The council reviewed its past with pride, took note of the uncertainties of the present, and bent its energies to an appraisal of the future. About 250 delegates from throughout the country are assembled.

Almost exactly five years ago the stock market crashed in the midst of a similar national council meeting and ushered in a situation which Mr. John E. Manley, the council's secretary, told the conference placed new responsibilities on all social institutions.

What these obligations are he left for the delegates to define. On the whole he thought the Y. M. C. A. has done "pretty well."

In spite of decreased finances the number of participants in activities has jumped 10 per cent in the last year, to a total of 1,463,888 boys and men plus 130,284 women. The growth in mixed activities, where girls work, play, and study with boys, he pointed out as one of the marked changes in "Y" programs. This expansion in activities could not have been possible but for the 146,000 volunteer leaders who supplement the small paid staffs in the 1160 associations, he pointed out.

Changes Must Be Met

"The future of any organization," said Mr. Manley, "be it an economic system or a social institution, must be tested by its current utility.

"The Y. M. C. A. developed its forms of service and its objectives in the raw stage of American life. Cities were becoming rapidly commercialized. Youth was pouring in from the farms by the thousands.

"Any organization with a social and recreative program operating in such an unsocialized city condition could not help but find itself doing a worth-while job.

"That stage of evolution has passed, and the future asks whether the Y. M. C. A. can adapt its program and leadership to emerging conditions and needs.

"For instance, take the occupational problem. Once the Y. M. C. A. had, only to run an employment clearing house. We are in an era now when it is doubtful whether a young man can get a job and if he does get one the chances of becoming one of America's wealthy men is out of the picture. That was once the hope and ambition of all.

"The problem now is to make him see the whole range of satisfactions in life and guide him to a new set of appreciations."

Change in Economic Goals

Dr. Dimock pointed out that institutions in the past have competed for the individual in terms of his ability to pay, but the time has come, he said, when they must come together, survey the needs of the community and plan a program aimed at the ability of the individual to consume. He cited Los Angeles and Bradburn, N. J., as cities where social groups had laid out programs caring for the whole population and avoiding duplication of services.

"The unparalleled necessity" for an intelligent public opinion may point the way toward an expansion of adult education work, he said, and he suggested that a fourth thing for the conference to think about was the fact that more than 3,000,000 young people in the United States have never yet been employed.

Counseling interviews in occupation increased 65.5 per cent last year, and job placement was found increasingly difficult, it was reported.

Heely Elected Headmaster

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Allan Vanderhoef Heely, assistant dean of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., was elected as headmaster and trustee of the Lawrenceville School, near Princeton, N. J., succeeding the late Dr. Mather Almon Abbott. The new headmaster is a graduate of Phillips, Yale and Columbia and studied for a year at Oxford. He has been at Andover since 1924.

Aircraft Carriers Delay Canal Trip

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone, Oct. 25 (AP)—The transit of the United States fleet through the Panama Canal is expected to require 44 hours for the 88 vessels.

The movement was seriously delayed when the aircraft carriers Lexington and Saratoga sideswiped concrete lamp posts during lockage yesterday. It took the Lexington nearly 12 hours to make the usual six-hour transit and the Saratoga longer.

Last April 110 vessels were moved from the Atlantic to the Pacific in 47 hours. Fog and rain also hampered operations of the surprise maneuver last night.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

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United States

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Miami: (First Church), Church Edifice, Boulevard and Nineteenth Street, 8 p. m., November 6.

Georgia

Macon: Church Edifice, Georgia Avenue and North Arlington Place, 8:15 p. m., November 5.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Colonial Theater, Boylston Street, 12.15 p. m., November 8.

Boston Suburbs (auspices The Mother Church):

West Roxbury: Daniel Dorchester Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Park Street and March Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 4.

Watertown: Watertown Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.

Brookline: Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, 8 p. m., Nov. 8 and 9.

Everett: First Methodist Episcopal Church, Norwood Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 11.

Northampton: High School Auditorium, Main and New South Streets, 8.15 p. m., November 9.

New Jersey

Elizabeth: Masonic Temple, 668 North Broad Street, 3 p. m., November 4.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street 8 p. m., November 9.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., November 6.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., November 9.

New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, north of Tremont Avenue, 8 p. m., November 5, Radiocast Station WMCA.

Salamanca: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., November 8.

Pennsylvania

Glenside: Keswick Theater, 3.30 p. m., November 4.

Johnstown: Joseph Johns Junior High School Auditorium, Market Street, 3.15 p. m., November 4.

Media (auspices First Church, Swarthmore): Media Theater, 8:15 p. m., November 4.

Phoenixville: Colonial Theater, 3 p. m., November 4.

Pittsburgh (First Church): Carnegie Music Hall, Schenley Park, 8.15 p. m., November 8.

West Virginia

Fairmont: Fairmont Hotel Ballroom, 8 p. m., November 9.

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Look for the Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

PHONE 3-3181
GRAVES & STRANG, Inc.
for
Coal and Wood
Old Company's Lehigh, Anthracite
556 CANAL STREET

New Knit-Tex Top Coats.
$30.00
Light weight, warm and drizzle proof, in all the season's popular colors, patterns and models.
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.
SHULMAN'S CLOTHING STORE
Clothier and Haberdasher
429 MAIN STREET, STAMFORD, CONN.

THE ELL SHOP
GURLEY BUILDING
Showing the New Fall Modes in Dresses, Coats and Millinery
You are cordially invited to inspect these ravishing bits in our daylight sun-filled Salon.

Springdale Meat Market
J. W. LAYLE & SON
Phone 4-1245 918 HOPE STREET
Prime Meats, Vegetables, Groceries
FREE DELIVERY

A Complete Department Store
For Thrifty Shoppers of Stamford and Vicinity
The STAMFORD Dept. Store
STAMFORD, CONN.

THE PATTERSON BEAUTY SALON
GURLEY BUILDING
Permanent Waving, Finger Waving, Marcelling, Manicuring, Hair Cutting, Facial, Wash.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

Novelty Tapestry Knitting Bag
12-inch handle; 11 inches deep.
Just the thing for the knitting rage.
1.00
The C. O. MILLER CO.

WATERBURY

WOMEN'S
Twin-Sweater Sets
They fit in so nicely for many occasions that every wardrobe should have one.
Fine All Wool, in Novelty and plain knits. Coat Sweater in brown, light blue, rose, green, navy, red, rust with slip-on sweater to wear underneath in pretty novelty contrasting color stripes.
$2.95, $3.95, $4.50 and $4.95
a Set.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

Our October Sale of
BLANKETS *and* COMFORTABLES
Now Going On
Buy right now—while prices are especially low.
The MILLER & PECK CO.

Laundering
Rug Cleaning
Zoric Dry Cleaning
PERRY'S Inc.
PHONE 3-3161

"NATURAL BRIDGE" SHOES
Style and Comfort!
HOWLAND-HUGHES

$1 Wonderful line of great books
History—Romance—Travel
Buy now for Christmas.
DAVIS & NYE
60 BANK STREET

WESTPORT

Economy Food Stores
BETTER GROCERIES
Free Delivery
TEL. 5503 29 MAIN STREET
WESTPORT, CONN.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Bentz & Galton, *Tailors*
21 West Saratoga Street Plaza 5149
Frank E. Bentz, formerly with Fred Oldham, Inc.
Chas. F. Galton, formerly with H. O. Perry & Co.
Better Tailors at present-day prices.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

John G. Myers Co.
SHIRLEY TEMPLE
Comes to Myers
In the Form of a Doll
It *Looks* Like Her
It *Smiles* Like Her
It *Dresses* Like Her
$4.95
18 inches high, all in her movie clothes.
Mail and telephone orders filled

Buy Furniture
during the
Heart of the Season
SALE
at WHITNEY'S
Save 10% to 40%
The Sherwin-Williams Co.
PAINT HEADQUARTERS
Broadway at Maiden Lane
Central Ave. at Quail St.
TEL. 4-4163

GRACE & MERIT
PARIS STYLED
MILLINERY
Wide Choice 2.00 to 10.00
21 N. PEARL ST., ALBANY

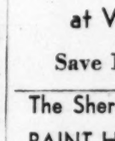
Albany Headquarters for
WILBUR COON WALK-OVER VITALITY SHOES
Famous Shoe Store
71 NORTH PEARL STREET

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators—Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

INSURANCE
LIFE, FIRE, AUTO, Etc.
CLEVE R. KILMER
50 STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.

Repairing—FURS—Remodelling
COATS READY MADE
● AND MADE TO ORDER ●
MacMillen Furs Inc.
110 STATE STREET

BINGHAMTON

LEADER MILLINERY
29 COURT STREET

Shop Here for Style and Low Prices—1.00-5.00
BINGHAMTON

DR. M. W. LOCKE'S
Famous shoes for men, women and children
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET DIAL 4-3314

QUALITY *SERVICE*
LEWIS M. EVANS
Grocer, Choice Meats, Fresh Vegetables
CENTRAL CASH MARKET
Dial 4-4850 114 State St. *Free Delivery*

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

General Electric
Automatic Heating and Air Conditioning
Oil Furnaces *Gas Furnaces*
J. H. Christensen, Inc.
10 COURT STREET DIAL 3-5541

Men's Topcoats - Overcoats
ALPACUNA FLEECE — warmth without weight—smartly tailored —moderately priced.
at McLEAN'S

C. J. WINEGAR
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
70 HAWLEY STREET Dial 2-1794

DOUGLAS
COAL & SUPPLY CO., Inc.
SUPERIOR WYOMING COAL
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
The same coal from the same mine all the time.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-5815

MILLINERY
KENTNER & YOUNG
$1.98 to $10.00
114 COURT STREET Dial 4-9711

BRONXVILLE

Oh yes! Everything's all right. We are insured through

Henry W. Plate
He carries all kinds of insurance
349 EAST 149TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Tel. Mott Haven 8145-8150
Yonkers 4883

WEIGHT *QUALITY* *SERVICE*
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

We Carry Papsodent
Also Toilet and Household Necessities in Our Drug Store.
Edgar S. Bellis
Ph. 1073 116 Pondfield Rd.

The NOSEGAY
Inc.
Beautiful Flowers
Personal Attention
Reasonable Prices
65 PONDFIELD ROAD

McComb & McComb
Leading Fine Rug Cleaners of Westchester County
TEL. TUCKAHOE 2035 BROOK STREET
SCARSDALE, NEW YORK

D. Struss, Inc.
Fancy Groceries
Delicatessen. Fruits. Vegetables
Phones 5650-5651
56 PONDFIELD ROAD

For Real Estate
Sales, Rentals, Mortgages, Building, Alterations, Repairs, Decorating or Insurance
See H. C. NELSON
95 PONDFIELD ROAD Bronxville 3141

Genungs Little Shoppe
Bronxville's Department Store
Gordon Ne-Flex Stockings
Gloves, Dresses
100 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 3253

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. Bronxville 6260-6261

Pondfield Bakery
77 PONDFIELD ROAD
Try Our Delicious Pies, Cakes, Rolls, Buns, etc.
They are baked right in our own store.

Rytex Name-O-Gram Stationery
100 folded sheets and envelopes, printing on sheets and envelopes $1
The Quill Pen
Dennison Paper Novelties
Lesson Markers
115 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 5678

GRAMATAN
COAL & SUPPLY COMPANY INC.
Coal, Fuel Oil, Cord Wood
Masons' and Builders' Supplies
73 KRAFT AVENUE TEL. 5090

Ferris Radio Co.
107 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 4545
RADIO REPAIRING
Records and Sheet Music
RCA Radiotrons
Authorized agents for Stromberg-Carlson, Atwater Kent and Philco.

BROOKLYN

See New York City, Borough of Brooklyn

BUFFALO

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Grants 1431, 10 to 2 daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Make the most of your DOLLARS at
EDWARDS
A modern department store featuring fashions for the family and home furnishings of dependable quality at moderate prices.
460-470 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Hamlin Air Conditioning Co.
General Electric Oil Furnace Air Conditioning
Call WA. 3619 307 Delaware

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
306 Washington Market, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

GRANT 3368
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING CO.
Manufacturers
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

"Remember Birthdays and Weddings, Anniversaries —with Flowers"
196 Delaware Avenue
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP

JOHN PUEHN
MEATS
A Complete Line of Choice Meats, Fish and Fancy Poultry
Private Brand Poultry
337 Parkridge Ave. Phone UNiversity 8430

ELMIRA

Pay Cash—It Pays
Try It
WERDENBERG'S
Clothiers and Furnishers
for Men and Boys
200 WEST WATER STREET

GLOVERSVILLE

Esso
Williams & Dye Co., Inc.
95 SOUTH MAIN STREET

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Kerosene
A. F. Peters Oil Co.
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

New Fall ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5.00 *$6.00*
Same Old Comfort
Beautiful New Models
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

SPECIAL
Halloween Fancy Boxes and Novelties
Assorted NUTS our specialty.
BOSTON CANDY STORE
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

PRESENTING
MIDDISHADE
"Styles of the Hour"
H. I. ABDELLA
7-11 Church, Gloversville

Our New
PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS
Ready for Your Approval
COWLES, BROWN & CO.

Stock up with
Monarch Finer Foods
Prices will be higher.
Buy NOW and Save.
PUTMAN'S MARKETS
JOHNSTOWN GLOVERSVILLE

COLLINS & STILWELL
Phone 2090—2091

Fair Lawn Stores
S. M. SIMON
22 CHURCH STREET PHONE 3151
Come and see our Week-End Specials
2 lb. roll of BUTTER for 57c
and many Canned Goods

ITHACA

Fresh Roasted Nut Meats
LENRAY BAKERY and DELICATESSEN
218 W. STATE STREET, ITHACA N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

SHOP HERE AND SAVE
We strive to live up to every word of our slogan.
"Quality Goods at Low Cost"
ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW CO.
Jamestown's Big Dept. Store

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing. 13 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's.
NRA

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Company
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD. Ri. 1120

Kenmore Boot Shop
TREADEASY SHOES
for Women
2870 Delaware Avenue, Kenmore, N. Y.

Premier Foods
AT
WERNER'S MARKET
Prudence Corned Beef Hash
GROCERIES—DELICATESSEN
3145 Delaware Avenue Riverside 2584

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting *Marcelling*
Gladys Chandler 2352 Delaware Ave.
Ri. 2111

LARCHMONT

● ESSO ● ESSOLENE ● ESSOLUBE
WEBB SERVICE
65 Post Road Larchmont 367
SPECIALIZED AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE

Painter Decorator
F. ULLMANN
140 Harmon Drive Larchmont 2276
WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

SEE NEXT PAGE

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Cards 100% profit selling wonderful 21 folder $1, assortment. Gift Wrapping, Comic, Everyday boxes. Bonuses. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Schwer, 2810 Westfield, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

RYE, N. Y.—Rent furnished; attractive, gracious home, brick, 9 rooms, 3 baths; ample ground; private park near station; winter $100 month; available year or sale. SUZANNE

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT
(Continued)

CLEANERS DYERS
Larchmont Centre Tailor
I. STERN, Prop.
We specialize in Remodeling Furs.
1929 PALMER AVE. Tel. Larchmont 156

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS Is Our Motto
For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread Try Heim's
HEIM'S BAKERY
70 N. Grand Ave. Tel. Freeport 4957

JOHN W. LACEY
Hardware, Window Glass and Supplies ✣ Builders' Hardware
Devoe Paint and Varnish Products
87 Merrick Road Tel. Freeport 3106

For Real Esate
See COLLYER & BAILEY, Inc.
RENTALS SALES
10 South Grand Avenue Tel. Frpt. 4151

BALDWIN ICE, COAL & WOOD CO.
Gulf Fuel Oil
JOS. BEATO & SONS, Props.
298 So. Grand Ave. Tel. Frp't 2951

FAR ROCKAWAY

SOS
Gas and Service Station
Corner Mott and Cornaga Avenues
Near Christian Science church
CAR WASHING BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

CROSSWAYS CLEANERS and FURRIERS, Inc.
SPECIALS 49c
Plain Dresses, Coats and Suits
1859 Mott Ave., nr. Christian Science church

Phones Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684
D. L. STARKS COMPANY
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1035 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Tel. Cedarhurst 0291 Emmons Moser
Westminster Radio
Guaranteed Oil Burner, $229.50
Installed Complete
513 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

Only 4 more days. 10% discount on PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS ordered during October only.
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Furniture, Antiques, Glassware, Prints, Books, Silver, Rugs, Paintings, Works of Art Bought and Sold
Whitman's Auction Rooms
INCORPORATED
154-16 Northern Blvd. Ph. Fl. 9-1811
Open Wed. and Sat. Evenings

CECIL'S GIFT SHOPPE
Headquarters for Party Decorations
Hand-made Flowers—Nearest Thing to Nature
GREETING CARDS
41-45A MAIN STREET
Between Post Office and Library

The Sport Shop
41-51 MAIN STREET
Sweaters—Skirts—Knit Suits

Clara P. Andrews
HAIRDRESSER
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.
Spiral and Croquignole Permanent Waving
Phone Flushing 9-2813

Womrath's Popular Library
installed in
LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
149-24 41ST AVENUE
Opposite Murray Hill Station
Tel. FLushing 9-1701—9-7203

FOREST HILLS

FELD
Furrier
Remodeling at Moderate Prices
BOUL. 8-0811 7204 AUSTIN ST.

JOSEPH S. ABRUZZO
6 MASTER BARBERS
"Sanitary Protection Assured"
Specializing in Children's Hair Cutting
F. H. LEADING HAIR CUTTERS
65 AUSTIN ST. at Continental Ave.

Buy Your Hardware Here
Forest Hills Hardware Co. INC.
7132 AUSTIN ST. Tel. Boulevard 8-2562

One Day Service!
All garments are insured by a $20,000 policy against fire or robbery.
Majestic Cleaners
72-19 Austin Street Boulevard 8-1516

FREEPORT

RIPPLE'S MILLINERY
New Fall Showing of HATS
at Popular Prices
44 SOUTH MAIN STREET

Leibert's Shoes
WE SPECIALIZE IN FITTING YOUR CHILDREN
All Widths and Sizes
89 SOUTH MAIN STREET

F. MONTALBANO
202 North Main Street, Freeport
Near Seaman Avenue
SHOE REPAIRING SHOP
Shoes called for and delivered
Phone Freeport 3698

PEARL'S MILLINERY
From $1.95 Exclusive Selection Outstanding Values
84 SO. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

VISIT OUR
New Enlarged Corset Dept.
With Three expert graduate corsetieres in attendance at all times to assure you of a perfect fit. Alterations—free of charge.
CAROL GREEN'S
HOSIERY—LINGERIE—SPORTSWEAR

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT
(Continued)

Harry's Men's Shop
"Freeport's Finest Store"
GOOD CLOTHES
Stetson Hats Haberdashers
85 South Main St., Freeport

GREAT NECK

40 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
For the Mother Who Cares
FOOT BALANCER SHOES for CHILDREN
EXCLUSIVELY AT
GREAT NECK SHOE SHOP
SHOE REBUILDING G. N. 4370

Outfit Your Children for School at the
NASSAU BOOTERY
HIKING SHOES DRESS SHOES KEDS
64 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
★
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

FAMISE
A molding garment that controls and supports your figure in such a way that you are always comfortable due to its flexible features—and will give you the long, graceful streamline of today. We have an opening on our sales staff for a responsible woman.
Room 22, 239 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 2454

GAS—OIL—REPAIRING
RICHFIELD SERVICE STATION
G. CHARLES, Authorized Agent
Tel. Hemp. 1839 Main, Cor. Jackson st

Hempstead Plumbing Supply
Incorporated
Plumbing and Heating and Tinsmith Supplies of Quality
143 JACKSON STREET
Phone 737 Hempstead, N. Y.

TIRES—TUBES—BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING AND ACCESSORIES
ON TIME
You make the terms.
Firestone Service Stores
214 Main St., Hempstead Hemp. 1676—7108

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7595
HOWARD'S OPTOMETRISTS
95 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 4894
TURNER'S FIRESIDE INN
275 FULTON AVE., HEMPSTEAD
Dine and Dance with the Honolulu Serenaders
A Place for Congenial Folks
Rooms for Every Occasion

FOR FOOT COMFORT-
Tru-Form Shoes
SCIENTIFIC FOOTWEAR SERVICE
Established Over 20 Years
271 Fulton Ave., Hempstead

NASSAU LUMBER CO., INC.
Dealers in
Building Materials
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 370

Rentals Mortgages
William A. Baldwin
Real Estate Insurance
Telephone Hempstead 79
135 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Petersen Storage Battery Co.
Incorporated
Radio Repairs
Car Ignition
United Motors Service
334 FULTON AVENUE HEMPSTEAD 748

HUNTINGTON

ANNA RICHARDS
REAL ESTATE
Rentals Sales Management
320 Pericho Turnpike
Tel. Huntington 1415

JACKSON HEIGHTS

ENNA JETTICK
$5 SHOES FOR WOMEN $6
Carefully fitted by experts.
ROOSEVELT SHOE SHOP
8219 Roosevelt Avenue Corner 83rd Street

Roosevelt Haberdashers
8205 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Complete Line of Fall Haberdashery and Hats
ADAMS HAT AGENCY

FRED G. KELLEY INC
MOVING, STORAGE WAREHOUSE
CRATING 37-60 81st St.
SHIPPING Hav. 9-5000
PACKING Sun Hav. 9-4438

DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
We Serve Dinners, Lunches, Teas
Southern Cooking
Open from 7 A. M. to 1 A. M.
3752 82nd Street Hav. 9-9422

UNEEDA SHOE REPAIR SHOP
Hats Cleaned and Blocked. Custom Shoe Rebuilding. Satin Shoes Dyed Any Color.
3560 82ND ST. 9417 37TH AVE.

EVELYN MOSHER
All Wool Snow Suits, sizes 2 to 8 $5.95 and $6.95
Imsant's One-Piece Wool Suits $4.95
3709 83RD STREET Next to Dinner Bell

EMMA FELTEN
Hats
80-07 POLK AVENUE
Near 81st St.
Jackson Heights, L. I.

The New Wonder Market
The Best for Less
Meats, Fish, Poultry, Provisions
4035 82nd Street Hav. 4-4478

NEW YORK

Long Island

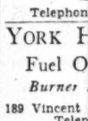
JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

Stanley's
Newtown 9-8650
Manufacturing FURRIER
Fur Coats, Ready-to-Wear and Made-to-Order
86-17 Roosevelt Avenue at 87th Street

JAMAICA

FRIES & BURMEISTER, Inc.
Real Estate and Mortgages
Insurance in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Republic 9-8070-8071

Hours 8-5:30, Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat., to 8:30 p. m. Telephone Republic 9-3233
John Hansen DISPENSING OPTICIAN
89-03 166TH STREET (Near Shelton Avenue)
Fur Coats designed to order at the price of a "ready-made" garment.
JOHN BROS.
Creative Furriers
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica, N. Y.
Ph. Rep. 9-0400 Repairing and Resyling


Betty Hat Shoppe
8961 164th Sreet (Jamaica)
Hats Ready Made and Made to Order at $4.00

LYNBROOK

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Next to Queens Boro Gas Co.
NEW FALL SHOWING
Vitality, Walk-Over and Log Cabin Shoes

Cleaver Bros. Corp.
SOCONY PRODUCTS
Complete Automotive Service
Sunrise Highway and Roosevelt Street
and
Broadway and Scranton Avenue
Telephone Lyn 9876 and Lyn 1897

Red Ash Coal Company, Inc.
"Buy Red Ash Coal"
FUEL OIL SUPPLIED
Hendrickson and R. R. Avenues
LYNBROOK, N. Y. Tel. Lynbrook 10280

Dr. Carl H. Popper
OPTOMETRIST OPTICIAN
Sunrise Highway, Lynbrook
Also 242 Rockaway Ave., Valley Stream Lynbrook 7170

For High-Grade and Individual Service
Call The Town Valet
LOCATED IN THE WHITE ELECTRIC STORE
371 Sunrise Highway Lynbrook 4038
Cleaners and Dyers
Repairs and Pressing at Popular Prices

ANDERSON'S
65 Atlantic Ave., Cor. Sunrise Highway
We specialize in plate dinners and Toasted Sandwiches
Candy and Soda
Telephones Lyn 4827 and Lyn 4891

YORK HEAT SERVICE, Inc.
Fuel Oil Oil Burners
Burner Installation and Service
189 Vincent Avenue Lynbrook, L. I.
Telephone LYNBROOK 4479

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

WINONA FISHER'S CHIMNEY CORNER
115 MAIN STREET Tel. Lynbrook 5522
HOME COOKING
Luncheon 50c Dinner 85c Holidays $1.00

LYNBROOK–Valley Stream

Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Carlos—Jewelers
S. FRIED, Proprietor
242 Rockaway Ave., Valley Stream

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270
Port Jefferson 555

SWEZEY & NEWINS, Inc.
Patchogue and Huntington
Complete Department Store
Buy your PHILCO RADIO here
$5 — ENNA JETTICK — $6
NOW THE MOST STYLISH Shoes for Women
THE NEW SHOE STORE
Shoes for the Entire Family
21 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE

JAMES G. SHAND Inc.
PATCHOGUE and BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
Birdseye Frosted Foods
TEL. PATCHOGUE 1060—Bayport 317
Free Delivery

G. BRANDAU
16 S. OCEAN AVENUE
SELECT MEATS AND S. & W. CANNED GOODS

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT IND. LAUNDRY, Inc.
Park Strteet, Blue Point, L. I.
Launderers and Dry Cleaning
Telephones—Blue Point 1583
Center Moriches 506

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER JEWELER
DIAMONDS—WATCHES—JEWELRY
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

PATCHOGUE—Sayville

SUFFOLK COUNTY CARPET CLEANERS
Office and Works—13 Oak Street, Sayville
Telephone Sayville 224
We repay phone charge.
Suffolk County's Largest and Finest

QUEENS VILLAGE

PHILECE GOWNS
OUR FALL DISPLAY OF
DRESSES—COATS—MILLINERY
IS NOW COMPLETE
Queens Theater Building, Queens Village
Fantasy Theater Bldg., Rockville Cen., L. I.

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE
(Continued)

Lars Super Service Station
214-30 Jamaica Avenue Hollis 5-9632
Guarantees Real Super Service and very best quality Gas, Oils, Batteries and Tires.
Real Certified Lubrication and Car Washing. Be convinced we treat your car right.

CIRCLE PHOTO STUDIO
Photography in All Its Branches
Developing and Printing
Frames and Framing
215-17 Jamaica Avenue Missouri 7-2235

FRANK WYNS BAKERY
221-13 Jamaica Ave.—9105 Springfield Blvd.
Try Our Famous BUTTER CREAM CAKES
Made With Sweet Butter

National Cotton Stores, Inc.
The Newest in Curtains, Bed Spreads and Fancy Pillows at Special Sale Prices
215-47 Jamaica Avenue, Cor. 216th Street
Tel. Hollis 5-7027

RICHMOND HILL

Telephone Virginia 7-9091
PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
The Home of Home Cooking
Formerly on Jamaica Ave.
Now 105-14 Liberty Avenue
Yes, We Deliver

VICK'S
SERVICE and GAS STATION
General Auto Repairs
Greasing—Batteries
9345 104TH ST., Near ATLANTIC AVE.
CLEVELAND 3-8789

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill. 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

GREENWOOD TAXI SERVICE
Courteous and dependable. 24-Hour Service.
Safety with Independent Ownership
111th St. and Liberty Ave. Cleveland 3-4050

Jeanne's Dress Shoppe
FALL DRESSES
Sample Dresses
Sizes 12 to 20. Large Sizes 38 to 52
$3.98 to $12.98
114-08 Jamaica Avenue

JOHN LUCK DELICATESSEN
(formerly Perron's)
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Rich. Hill 2-4001

RICHMOND HILL
Glendale

Duchess Laundry Co., Inc.
6750-6756 Myrtle Ave.
GLENDALE, L. I.
Telephone EVergreen 2-4899
Quality and Price—With a Desire to Serve You, May We?

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Corsets Lingerie Hosiery Gloves
Parkway Specialty Shop
Corsets Fitted
Specializing in the Gossard Garment
HEADY & TREMMEL
8010 JAMAICA AVE. Tel. Virginia 1380

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place. 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

VON BROOK BROS.
Fancy Groceries
for the Halloween Party
19 North Park Avenue
R. V. C. 2463

PARK GRAND SERVICE STATION
Specialized Lubrication
North Park and Grand Avenue Tel. 7849

BETTY HARRIS
Corsets and Braziers
of every description fitted and altered free.
266 MERRICK ROAD R. V. C. 4008

MOORE BROS.
Ignition—Batteries—Speedometers
Sales—CARBURETORS—Service
VACUUM TANKS, FUEL PUMPS
Tel. Rockville Centre 1422
340 Sunrise Highway

Harper Method
Permanent Waving $5
47A NO. VILLAGE AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 1317
Branch: Grove Theatre Bldg. Freeport 1599

MARIANNE'S
Now Showing FALL DRESSES
COATS and HATS
Merrick Road at Village Ave. R. V. C. 2612

CONSUMERS COAL CO.
COAL, FUEL and OIL
TEL. R. V. C. 93, FREEPORT 4642
217 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

HAGEN'S BAKERY

Halloween Special
23 North Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 1484

LYNDA LYNCH
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
Announces Change of Address
to 238 Merrick Rd. in the Hadley Shoppe

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Quality Furnishings
Hats and Clothing
9 NORTH PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

The Children's Shop
Infants' and Children's Wear
Girls up to 16 years.—Boys up to 14 yrs.
372A MERRICK ROAD TEL. R.V.C. 408

NEW YORK

Long Island

WHITESTONE

ROYAL SCARLET QUALITY WITH ECONOMY
Groceries
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
TED PORFILIO
1238 150TH STREET
FREE DELIVERY—IND. 3-7657

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

AMOCO AMERICAN GAS
Mamaroneck Service Station
435 E. Boston Post Rd.
Tel. Mam. 1447
Opp. Shore Acres Entrance

MOUNT VERNON

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

Lugbauer & Sons
Incorporated
TAILORS, CLEANERS and DYERS
Invisible Mending and Remodeling
27 PROSPECT AVENUE
Oakwood 9225
LITKNIT Service

WM. KIAR
4256 BARNES AVE., NEW YORK CITY
Painter and Decorator
PHONE FAIRBANKS 3140

CHRIS W. CARL
13 EAST 2ND STREET
Wiring for Light, Heat, Power and Signals
"A Complete Electrical Service"

The Mount Vernon Trust Co.
20 East First Street, corner 3rd Avenue
(Depositor owned and controlled)
Make The Trust Company YOUR Bank
Every banking facility and complete banking service.

Mme. BLAND

Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

The Dellwood Dairy Co.
You cannot BEAT our milk but you can WHIP our cream
PHONES—Mount Vernon . . . Oakwood 8600
Yonkers . . . . . Nepperhan 4200
New Rochelle New Rochelle 3232

Maison Guinness
All Branches of BEAUTY CULTURE
13 STEVENS AVENUE
PROCTOR BUILDING
Tel. Oakwood 3890

WARREN'S
The Original Gift Shop of Mt. Vernon
LAMPS and SHADES
Cor. So. 3rd Ave. and E. 2nd St.

NEWBURGH

SINCLAIR OILS
FUEL OIL
ANDREW KETTERSON
Agent
Bridge St., Newburgh, N. Y., Tel. 3111

The C. F. S. Milk Co. Inc.
High-Grade
MILK and CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 WEST STREET, NEWBURGH, N. Y.
Tel. 1655

HIGHLAND-QUASSAICK NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST CO.
22-24 WATER STREET
BROADWAY BRANCH. 244 BROADWAY

Crowley's Milk Co., Inc.
Established 1904
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Crowley's Vitamin Ice Cream
Guernsey Raw or Pasteurized Milk
NEWBURGH, N. Y. TEL. 2300

NEW ROCHELLE

Let the NEPTUNE STORAGE Help you
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle 1300

Leonard Talner
Jeweler
INTEGRITY . . . QUALITY
DEPENDABILITY
565 Main Street New Rochelle 3692

FERGUSON'S
It's fun to eat Ferguson food . . . so good! And pleasant to pay Ferguson prices . . . so reasonable!
New Rochelle 8400
Phone your order . . . we deliver

NRA
Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

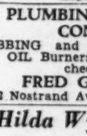
COLLOM'S
"Clothes for Town and Country"
for
ONE WHO WOULD BE DIFFERENT!
10 Lockwood Avenue N. R. 5424

NRA
I. B. COHEN
Features
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Stetson Hats
Bostonian Shoes
507 Main Street

Harriet Bach HATS
Lending Library . . . Greeting Cards
12 DIVISION STREET N. R. 3406

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn


SCHROEDER BROS.
Grocers
1597 Flatbush Ave.
Corner "H"
Mansfield 6-7620

Fresh Air Sunshine
JUVENILE PRODUCTS
Restful Sleep
ESTABLISHED 1854
ATLANTIC CARRIAGE STORE
997 Flatbush Ave. Full Line of Bedding
Reduced prices on Simmons Mattresses

It is wise to be thrifty.
See us before buying perfumes, cosmetics, and gifts.
Rubin's Cut Rate Perfumery
389 BRIDGE STREET
(Between Willoughby and Fulton)
IRT stop at Hoyt—BMT Bridge or Lawrence
Mention this advertisement and receive a sample of powder.

FRIEDA HAECKER
Gown Shop
is now located at
708 Flatbush Avenue
Near Brooklyn Trust Co.

DRY CLEANING
F. Braverman
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing Curtains, Blankets, Portieres, etc.
2135 Beverly Road Buckminster 2-8166
Near Sears, Roebuck

7506 FIFTH AVENUE
Seaver Bros.
7506 FIFTH AVENUE
New Fall Dresses
Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear
Expert Corsetiere Service

PLUMBING and HEATING CONTRACTOR
JOBBING and Alterations a Specialty.
OIL Burners installed—Estimates cheerfully given.
FRED G. WINTERSON
2442 Nostrand Avenue Midwood 8-0267

Hilda Wynands Beauty Salon

Permanent Waving
All Lines of Beauty Culture.
276 72nd STREET SHORE ROAD 5-9190

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
RIDGETOWN DAIRY
409 86th Street Cloverdale 6-4027

SHERMAN MILLINERY

8104 FIFTH AVENUE
Bridal Veils and Hats Made to Order, Ready to Wear.

ARCADE BOOK SHOP
Order Your
PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS
Early
1164-A Flatbush Ave., nr. Vanderveer Pl.

Freda's Beauty Shop

SPECIAL
Mon., Tues., Wed.
3 Items $1.00
7503 Third Avenue
Shore Road 5-9482

MIMEOGRAPHING and MULTIGRAPHING
DUPLICATING SERVICE
PROMPT—DEPENDABLE
Accurate Reporting Co.
391 FULTON ST. TRIANGLE 5-6636

Service That Satisfies
Roslyn Millinery
Mrs. Meyerson, Mgr.
Sizes 21-24—Prices Reasonable
620 NOSTRAND AVENUE
Between Dean and Pacific Streets

Borough of Manhattan and Bronx

Wolfman's DEPARTMENT STORE
2872 Broadway, near 112th Street
Complete Line of Sportswear
Uniforms and Aprons
Also enlarged and effective line of Infants' and Children's Wear.

ANNUITIES
Provide Yourself
A Guaranteed Income for Life
Life Insurance Service
Orin E. Carpenter
50 Church St., N. Y. City Wilton, Conn.
Cortlandt 7-7800 Wilton 113

INSURANCE
(EVERY KNOWN KIND)
NATHAN H. WEIL, Inc.
501 Fifth Ave., Cor. 42nd Street
Murray Hill 2-6412

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
2 West Fordham Rd., Bronx, N. Y. C.
For Appointment Call SEdgwick 3-0909

86th Street Market
JOHN JAEGER
Dealer in First-Class BEEF, VEAL, LAMB and PORK—Poultry in Season
502 East 86th Street New York City
Orders Called for and Delivered
Telephone Butterfield 8-1946

B. & J. C. MINDEN
INSURANCE
Office: 277 Broadway, New York. Worth 2-1174
Residence: 343 10th St. Brooklyn, N. Y. Atlantic 1-6220

HENRIETTE KREPPEL
INTERIOR DECORATOR
FABRICS
FURNITURE
FLOOR COVERINGS
515 Madison Ave. at 53d St., New York
Plaza 3-1453

NEW YORK

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

HUGUENOT PARK

Premium Coal and Coke
A. GILMOUR
Port Richmond 7-8194-J Honeywood 6-0801
Huguenot Park
GET HIGH-GRADE CLEAN COAL FROM OUR SILOS

NEW DORP

MADELYN ROBERTS DRESS SHOP
93 Tenth Street, New Dorp.
PHONE DONGAN HILLS 6-2928

STAPLETON

WE GUARANTEE TO REDUCE Your Coal Bills 30% to 70%
Phone Gibraltar 7-8286 or Gibraltar 7-4010
Coal Carburetor Sales Co.

NIAGARA FALLS

Let your "blue coal" dealer check your furnace at no cost to you.
FRANK C. BINGENHEIMER
Tel. 982 Cor. 9th St. and Grove Ave.

PELHAM

BILTMORE VALET
Cleaning, Tailoring, Pressing
Quality Work Moderate Prices
Courteous Service
987 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
PHONE PELHAM 3493

PORT CHESTER

Balmacaan Coats $16.95
All wool checks and tweeds, heavily interlined, suitable for all kinds of weather.
MANTELL & MARTIN
PORT CHESTER STAMFORD

The Beauty Box
HAIR STYLIST
Permanent Wave Specialist
8 New Broad St. 237 Westchester Ave.
Tel. 3303

COLONIAL ANTHRACITE
Office Phone Port Chester 31
Residence Phone Port Chester 3192-M
John C. Thomas
Coal - Coke - Fuel Oil
Foot of Willett Avenue

Kesbec
Quality Service Stations
● Esso ● Essolene ● Essolube
427 N. Main St. Foot of Byram Hill
Phone 283 Tel. 4325

Jessie T. Davis & Son
Incorporated
Lumber, Shingles, Roofing
Builders' Supplies
MARVIN PLACE Tel. 2120

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's Sweater Shop
is a bright spot of color that is playing a very important part in the
Fall Fashion Pageant
Your Favorite Type and Color Sweater Is Here
Luckey Platt & Co.

E. V. GRANT
317 MAIN STREET
Paints
Glass and Linoleum

Winter Coats $24.95
Selected Furs—Wool Fabrics
Dresses—Sportswear
Bauer's Shoppe, Inc.

MAJOR & KAY LAUNDRY
For Good Work
14 Liberty Street Phone 4501

HALLOWE'EN
Cakes—Donuts—Cookies
Dainty Novelties
at
Theresa Bake Shop
272 MAIN STREET

Empire Linen Shop
438 MAIN STREET
Specialize in Imported Linens of All Kinds
Beautiful hand-embroidered linens.
TAPESTRY

Enjoy Your Evening Meal at
SMITH BROTHERS RESTAURANT
Famous Since 1847
DINNERS 60c, 75c, $1.00

PRINTING
Estimates cheerfully furnished on all Church and Commercial Printing.
THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
88 BARCLAY STREET POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

ROCHESTER

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Geneseo 7415. 8 to 12 A. M.
Look for Rochester, N. Y., display advertising in the News Section.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Pine Tree Food Shop
Famous for
Pumpkin Pies
470 COURT STREET MAIN 7099

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

Old Company's Lehigh COAL
George W. Lindboe
Representing
Black Diamond Coal Corp.
Genesee 7800
HOME PHONE—CULVER 5522-J

FIRE AUTO INSURANCE
In approved companies at lowest rates
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester Theatre Building
MAIN 2503

E. H. CLARK COAL CO. INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

Electric Appliances Electric Wiring
CANTERBURY RADIO and ELECTRIC CO.
Estimates furnished on all repairs Guaranteed Service
802 MONROE AVENUE MONROE 7024

Fire—Automobile—Annuities
Monthly Income—Surety Bonds
GENERAL INSURANCE
Call Stone 78 418-422 Granite Bldg.
George Dietrich Co., Inc.

Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
HOMELIKE MEALS
Prepared and Served by American Women.
CANDIES fresh from our own kitchens.

Our Automobile Insurance Covers in U. S. or Canada
WELLINGTON POTTER, Inc.
STONE 7384 528 GRANITE BLDG.

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

MAY RYAN BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in PERMANENT WAVING
80 East Avenue, Room 210 Stone 2723

Harry T. B. Richardson Bakery
Fancy Cakes, Pastries to Order
72 Clinton Avenue South Main 1770

ALICE J. MILLER
HARPER GRADUATE
Hair Dressing—Manicuring
WELLA PERMANENT WAVING
934 Mercantile Building Stone 524

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 MONROE AVENUE MONROE 1050

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
RENTALS—SALES—MANAGEMENT
MORTGAGES—INSURANCE
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

FRANK K. YOUNG
342 Monroe Ave.
COAL ~ COKE
Monroe 461

RYE

Theodore Fremd
RYE, NEW YORK
MEATS and POULTRY OF ALL KINDS
51 Purchase St., Tel. 153-152

G. E. HOTPOINT
Refrigerators and Electric Appliances
DONEN'S MUSIC SHOP, Inc.
78 PURCHASE STREET TEL. RYE 528

FUEL OIL—COAL—CEMENT
Log Wood or Cannel Coal for the Fireplace
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
PHONE 1231 99 PURCHASE

SCARSDALE

PRINTER WICK
346 Scarsdale Avenue, Scarsdale
Telephone 3176

For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil—Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

NRA
KEDS
For Boys and Girls
Made by United States Rubber Co.
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254-266 STATE STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Nemo-flex
FOUNDATION GARMENTS
$3.50 to $16.50
THE EARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

For a Holiday Gift
Daniel Green
Comfy Slippers
H. S. BARNEY CO.
STATE STREET Tel. 4-8411

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
417 State St. Tel. 4-7711
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality!
REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schenectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.
The WALLACE CO.

NRA
GIFTS — PRIZES
Toys — Games
BOOKS
UNION BOOK CO., Inc.
257 STATE STREET

WaterSpar Varnish
Lacquer and Enamels
FREEMAN & SON 124 Wall Street

SYRACUSE
Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

INSURANCE
(all kinds)
Monthly incomes paid as long as you live
No physical exams.
R. H. HERRING
1100 Chimes Building Tel. 22191
Residence Telephone 45662

Barnes Flower Shop
Inc.
The Shop That's Different
205 E. Jefferson Street
Tel. 2-8389

YES—
We have in stock for immediate delivery.
Storm Sash
and Combination Doors
WOOD GLASS CO.
125-127 JAMES STREET

Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From
Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

UTICA
The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
MODERN FASHIONS
for
MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church UTICA, N. Y.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
209 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175
"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Dresses, Coats and Millinery
Famous
BLEECKER STREET, COR. CHARLOTTE

WATERTOWN
Spare the Lamps
and
Spoil the Room!
Decorators decree not just "more lamps," but just the right lamp for each individual furniture grouping. Just now at Empsall's you will choose from an unusually large and interesting new assortment.
$2.98 to $15
EMPSALL'S
G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET
THE "ARCADE" SHOE STORE never had as many styles to shew you as this fall. Foot Friends, $7.50 and $8.00; Dorothy Dodds, $6.50 and $6.75; Natural Bridge Arch Shoes and the "Arcadian" at $5.00 Come in and let us shew you. MacRAE & GRAFOTTE, "In the Arcade." AAAA to C—3 to 8.

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturday.
Look for Westchester Display Advertising in the News Section.

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
Fall Styles Now Showing
for Men and Women
WHITE'S—99 Main St.

PROJANSKYS
Tailors, Furriers to Gentlewomen
Ladies' Custom Tailoring
Alterations and Remodellings
Furs
Ready to Wear—To Order
Remodelled
146 East Post Road Phone W. P. 1129

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS & VARNISHES
Ask us for FREE Catalogue
"The Joy of Color"
FOWLER & SELLARS CO.
HARDWARE DEPT. STORE
80 MAIN STREET Phone W. P. 4300

ORIENTAL RUGS
Moderns, Antiques, All Sizes and Weaves
Direct Importations
Native Experts to Clean or Repair Your Rugs
Turabian & Company
Dealers in Art Since 1870
140 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 3333

DRAPERIES
SLIP COVERS
CARPETS
UPHOLSTERING
Robert Blocher
Pleasantville to Bronxville
Phone Briarcliff 2032

Carpenter Storage, Inc.
Fireproof Storage Warehouses
Moving — Packing — Shipping
Separate Fireproof Compartments
FINE RUG CLEANING
107-121 Brookfield Street Tel. W. P. 472

TEFFT TYPEWRITER CO.
Sales—Repairs—Rentals
172 Martine Ave.
Tel. W. P. 390
Expert mimeographing, multigraphing and typing service.

COURT HOUSE
BARBER SHOP
M. ANTHONY
Individual Haircutting and Shaving
COURTESY SERVICE Established in 1900
5 COURT STREET Tel. W. P. 1520

ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
112 MAIN ST. WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.

Laundering by hand: there's nothing finer
WHITE DIAMOND
POST HAND LAUNDRY
149 E. Post Rd., near Mamaroneck Ave.

Custom Tailored Clothes
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP

WILLIAMS
OIL-O-MATIC
HEATING
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 EAST POST ROAD TEL. 4235

Comfort Guaranteed
by Expert Fitting
CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
213 MAIN STREET

THE LITTLE HOUSE
72 Grand Street Tel. White Plains 6077
LUNCHEONS 35c to 60c
DINNERS 75c to $1.00
Not Open on Sunday
Madeline Norton Lunt

Choice Flowers
Grown in Our Own Greenhouses.
WESTCHESTER FLORISTS, Inc.
154 MAIN STREET TEL. W. P. 2222

ELSA MAY
BEAUTY SALON
Permanents $5 up
Beauty Service 50c
201 S. LEXINGTON AV.
Corner Post Road
Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

FOR FOOT COMFORT-
Tru-Form Shoes
"CIENTIFIC FOOTWEAR SERVICE"
Established Over 20 Years
153 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains

YONKERS
Pierpoint's Market
—SINCE 1875—
119 NEW MAIN STREET
TEL. YONKERS 2575
The BEST in MEATS
Private and Institutional Trade

E. H. TIMM
23 NORTH BROADWAY
We Specialize in Corset Fitting
"LE GANT," LILY OF FRANCE
GOSSARD, NEMO-FLEX, H&H
MAIDEN FORM AND CAMP BELTS

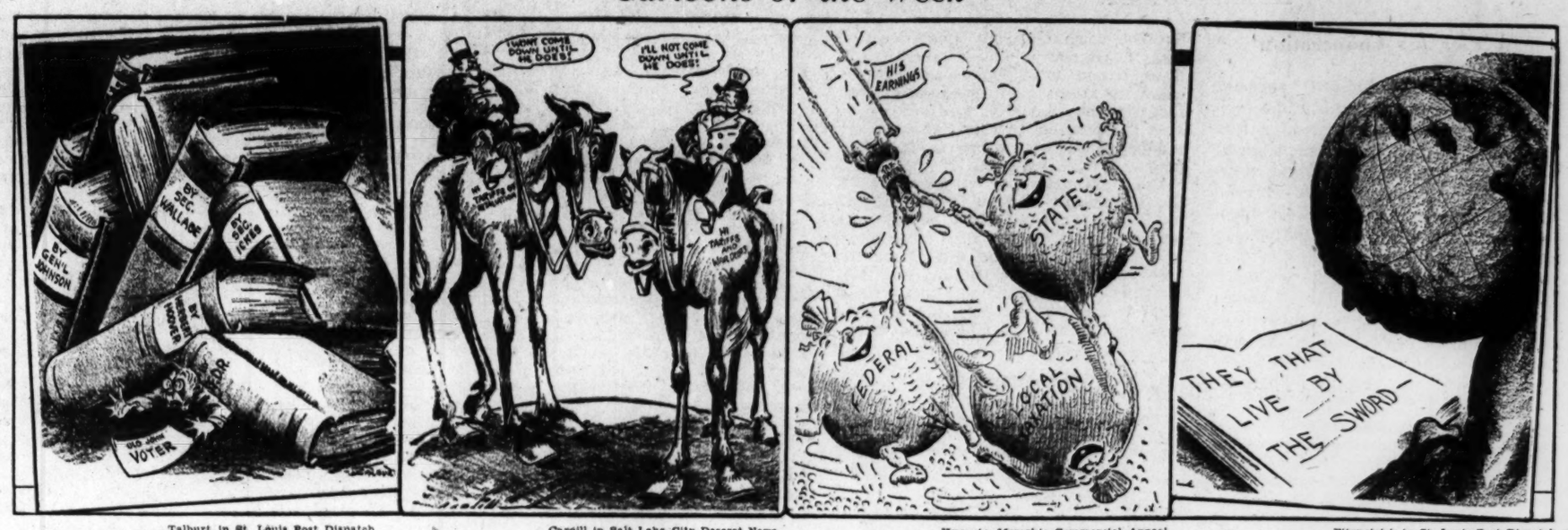
Hudson Fuel Company
Distributors of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
PHONE NEPPERHAN 4900

PURE CREAMERY
473 South Broadway Tel. Yonkers 9155
DAIRY PRODUCTS and FANCY GROCERIES
AT LOWER PRICES
Next Woolworth's 5 and 10c Store

Esther's
BEAUTY SALON
Distinctive Individual Service
Permanents $5.00 up.
Shampoo and Wave $1.00
8 Caryl Avenue Tel. Yonkers 8021

Daily Features

Cartoons of the Week



Talburt in St. Louis Post Dispatch — The Bookworm

Cargill in Salt Lake City Deseret News — Beggars on Horseback!

Knox in Memphis Commercial Appeal — A Neat Trick—While It Works!

Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post Dispatch — A Lesson for the World

With the Inventors

Barrel Hoist and Truck

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MR. J. J. Hoedl, of Kansas City, has just received U. S. Patent Number 1974675 on this truckman's helper, which will enable him to load or transport heavy barrels without actually handling them at all! A barrel may be picked up by fitting the cradle of the vehicle around it and fastening it in place with a rope or chain; then it is tipped back and trundled to its destination. The wheelbarrowlike contraption serves also as a stand, when the back leg is allowed to come to rest on the ground.

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 15

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—Water in the form of vapor
6—Skill
8—One who advises
11—Collection of sayings
12—Reverential fear
13—Recovers
15—Eagle
16—A coarse linen fabric

Down
2—Bird
3—Silkworm
4—Achieves
5—Shrewd
7—Lock of hair
9—A number
10—Possess
14—Constellation

Daily Anecdote

Change and Rest

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES on one occasion went to a certain hotel for a holiday. On leaving he was asked to write something in the hotel register by way of a souvenir. The doctor seemed quite pleased to do so and taking the pen he wrote:

"I was told to come to this hotel for a change and rest. The waiter got the change and the landlord got the rest."

Today's Limerick

Albeit the national debt
Is something one cannot forgebt,
Imagine to be on
The spot of Dionne,
In charge of a female quintebt.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Ben-hadad II

THIS king of Damascus, referred to in I Kings 20 and other passages, should not be confused with his father, Ben-hadad I, an ally of Asa, King of Judah (I Kings 15:20), nor with Ben-hadad III, the son of Hazael, who ruled over Damascus at a later date (II Kings 13:24).

Early in his reign, Ben-hadad II, supported by a confederacy of no fewer than 32 kings, laid siege to Samaria during the reign of Ahab, and made arrogant and exorbitant demands of the Israelite king (I Kings 20:1, 6). Ahab, however, acting under the advice of a prophet, defied the Syrian armies and succeeded in defeating them (I Kings 20:20).

In a campaign some months later, Ben-hadad's hosts were again beaten, and the king himself barely escaped (28ff). II Kings 6:24ff. tells of a second siege of Samaria by Ben-hadad II, but in the end that also was unsuccessful; and before long the king was slain by one of his own men.

For the Scrapbook

And Wisdom's self
Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude,
Where, with her best nurse, Contemplation,
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That in the various bustle of resort
Were all too ruffled, and sometimes impaired.
—*Milton.*

Earth has nothing more tender than a woman's heart when it is the abode of pity.—*Martin Luther.*

If a man say that evil is the debt which he owes to his enemies—to say that is not wise—the injuring of another can be in no case just.—*Plato.*

I do love
My country's good with a respect more tender,
More holy and profound, than mine own life.
—*Shakespeare.*

He who knows most grieves most for wasted time.—*Dante.*

What They Say

Preventing the First Offense

"The only way to prevent the second offender is to prevent the first offense. This can only be done when society provides for a more equitable distribution of wealth, opportunity, happiness, and security.—*Austin H. MacCormick, New York City Commissioner of Correction.*

The New Deal Prop

"The only thing that holds the New Deal on its feet at this time is a liberal interpretation of the Constitution that would not have been sanctioned 10 to 15 years ago."—*Walter Dane.*

College of Morals

"The church is a college of morals, a university of right living and a culture room where the laws of life are worked out."—*Dr. W. Remfry Hunt.*

Raemaekers in De Telegraaf, Amsterdam

RUSSIA IN THE LEAGUE

Stalin: ". . . and, ahem . . . our Minority obligations . . . ?"
Litvinoff: "We are the only Minority, all the majority has not one word to say."

Airplane Over Arizona

Rose Among Thorns, Snapped by Frank S. Wilton for the Monitor Camera Club.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Neighborhood News

A YOUNG man in St. Louis averaged between $25 and $35 a week with this idea: He made the rounds of all the small stores and businesses in a certain shopping district, and solicited advertisements for a weekly handbill, which he distributed by the thousand throughout the neighboring territory.

Between the advertisements, which he cleverly worded and illustrated, he used a few jokes, a bit of timely philosophy, a small cartoon, and a few choice "personals." The small paper was run off on a mimeograph machine, both sides of the paper being used. He collected the material himself, ran off the stencils with the aid of his wife, and distributed the paper himself.

The merchants soon realized that his paper was read with more interest than mere handbills; and he soon built up a good clientele of advertisers. Mrs. Edna S. S.

In Lighter Vein

A Funny Picture

When they christened poor Carrie
The name she should carry,
They must have liked Carrie
For a name, I am sure.
But what, when she'd marry,
Then what of poor Carrie,
If the man she should marry
Was Mr. Cature?

Misunderstood

As the ship was about to leave the harbor an old lady was knitting on deck. "Cast off there," shouted an officer.

"Thank you, officer," said the old lady tartly, "but I am quite capable of doing my own knitting."—*Ashington Collieries Magazine.*

Financial Note

"I notice by a Wall Street item that the bulls have stopped fighting the bears."

"Yes, they both have all they can do, fighting the wolf at the door."

The Riddle

"What is it that you cook on, sit in, and eat?"

"I give up."

"Why, a stove, chair and food!"—*Pathfinder.*

Business Index

"How's business?" a passer-by asked the old scissors grinder.

"Fine," he said. "I never saw things so dull."—*Montreal Star.*

Correspondence Course Graduate

"My friend laughed when I spoke to the waiter in French, but the laugh was on him. I told the waiter to give him the check."—*Awgwan.*

Trade Note

"What is Philip doing these days?"

"Running a branch business."

"But who on earth buys branches?"—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

Three's a Crowd

"Isn't this rain a bit unusual here in California?" said the tourist.

"Well," said the native, "two rainstorms here are not accounted, and three's a cloud."

Plural of "Whim"

"If one whim is a 'whim,' what would you call a lot of them?"

"Whimmen."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Loyal Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR several years a group of about 25 girls, known as the "Junior Loyal Workers," have met informally for the purpose of making needy children happier. The institution that has their particular interest is one for homeless children.

Every month the girls hold a meeting, at which each member contributes 60 cents as dues. Out of this amount a regular sum is laid aside for a Christmas fund for the children, and the balance is devoted to any current needs. A list of required articles is supplied by the superintendent of the institution each month.

At Christmas time the money which has been accumulating during the year is used to purchase toys and other useful gifts for the children; and the annual Christmas party is something that everyone looks forward to. A handsome Christmas tree is the center of attraction for the youngsters, and many are the "Oh's" and "Ah's."

A senior organization of the same name ("Loyal Workers") has been interested in this home for several years and has given unstintingly of its time, money and energy to this good cause.

Brevities

Humorist: A seaside deck chair has been invented which folds and unfolds when a button is pressed. Fortunately for those who like a bit of amusement, there are still the stout gentlemen who attempt swallow dives from the pier head.

Detroit Free Press: The London Daily Telegraph reports that fried eggs are "new" in London's smart set. For a pleasant novelty, when this newness wears off, may we suggest a slice of bacon or a bit of ham on the side?

New Yorker: There is only one thing needed to make the new silver program a huge success. A tax of a dollar apiece on those of us who do not understand it, and the Government will be sitting pretty.

Arkansas Gazette: Transportation facilities range all the way from ocean liners which will seat thousands of persons to roller skates which will seat one.

Quotation for Today

YOU cannot run away from a weakness; you must sometime fight it out or perish; and if that be so, why not now and where you stand?
—STEVENSON

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—His Busy Afternoon

By CARMACK

Something told me that I shouldn't take a snooze this noon, but I did-
And when I woke up everybody had gone out and left me shut up in the house—
"Well, I wouldn't let it upset me," purred Sponge-"A quiet afternoon at home ought to do you good"-
But it wasn't quiet and I don't believe it did me much good because every time I heard a car—
I'd have to jump up and rush to the window to see if it was ours-
And the result was, I seemed to be on the go most of the afternoon-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY.

Editorials

A Plea for Coöperation

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT appeared before the convention of the American Bankers Association at a time when the United States is facing a second winter with the pump of private enterprise still unprimed. This is why his speech last night was vested with singular importance. If private initiative cannot be restored soon, then the country will be facing these alternatives: Either the public agencies which are financing recovery will extend their domain until the state finds itself running the economic life of the country; or the "managed recovery" will collapse with inflation.

Mr. Roosevelt implies that all that is needed to promote individualistic recovery is for the bankers to renew their confidence in the people. The banks think something more is required. Mr. Jackson Reynolds, in his introductory speech, went out of his way to appeal for sympathy with the unparalleled situation in which the President has found himself. But the rank and file of the financial community first want—assurances. This long-drawn-out issue between the White House and the bankers has in part helped to produce the present business stalemate.

The assurances of which the bankers say they stand in need have been underlined in many a recent speech. Bankers in general ask for stabilization of the currency. They insist on a policy of budget balancing. They require some limit to the so-called regimentation of economic life. They call for renewal of faith in the profit system.

Last night the President satisfied only one of these requirements. Again—as he did in his last fireside talk—he said a good word for that profit system which "decrees that wealth shall come as a reward of hard labor of mind and hand." "I shall be only too glad," he said, "to curtail the activities of the public agencies in proportion to the taking up of the slack of privately-owned agencies." Nevertheless his very definition of the profit system showed no disavowal of the critical and law-invoking attitude which he has taken ever since his inauguration against those gains of the "money changers" which do not come from the "hard labor of mind and hand."

Nothing specific can be gleaned out of the President's speech as to the other desiderata. The stabilizers may gather a crumb of comfort from his remarks about "our international relationships." But the reference was elliptical, to say the least. Steadiness of prices and values is mentioned as a goal, but in connection with "our national policy." Though this is a kind of pledge against inflation, it does not interpret Mr. Roosevelt's *international* policy with regard to "prices and values." Equally with the stabilizers, the budget balancers could not derive much solace from the speech.

But, in spite of the meagerness of the fare that the President offered, a great change has obviously come over the White House. Actions have spoken louder than words. The reversal of NRA policy is notable. And Mr. Roosevelt's many conferences with bankers leading up to his appearance at their convention bespeak an anxiety to win their coöperation. He has displayed a certain coolness toward experiments, especially in regard to the currency.

Last October he was in precisely the same situation as today. Business was in the throes of its first Roosevelt relapse. As a way out the President invoked the Warren policy of monkeying with the currency. Though, with the pound unstabilized, he cannot say so explicitly, this time he seems to have arrived at *de facto* stabilization. Perhaps he has said more to individual bankers on this score than he could say publicly.

Mr. Peek Goes Too Far

AT CHICAGO a few days ago, George N. Peek asserted that nothing was done by the Hoover Administration to prevent excess lending abroad. This is hardly fair. Both President Hoover and the State Department took specific steps to stop many of the loans. If it had not been for their intervention, the outflow of American money would have been much greater than it was.

Mr. Peek says that the Old Deal began to be apprised of the facts in 1922. In that year the Department of Commerce began the issue of an annual balance of international payments. For that very enterprise the Republican Administration—or, to be more exact, Mr. Hoover as Secretary of Commerce—should be given full credit. Had it not been for Mr. Hoover's pioneer work, Mr. Peek's job would have been unenviable. He is able to see the facts because Mr. Hoover saw that they were regularly collected.

Nor was the Old Deal content with the collection of data. In the same year the State Department essayed to supervise foreign investments. It did not guarantee their soundness, but it did stop many loans which might have been either injurious to American interests or difficult of repayment. In the former category were loans to foreign monopolies. Mr. Hoover objected, for instance, to loans to the German Potash Institute and to the Brazilian Coffee Institute, and they were negatived. The State Department also put its foot down on many nonproductive loans to Germany. Said Secretary Frank B. Kellogg in 1925: "The department has called the attention of the bankers to the fact that they should very carefully consider the question whether loans were for productive purposes which would aid in procuring funds for transfer."

These examples show an awareness in the Republican Administrations of the pitfalls ahead of an unbridled foreign-loan policy coupled with a restrictive trade policy. It is true that they did not prevent excessive or mistaken lending. But they certainly saved the United States from a great deal of loss, and this should be remembered in reading Mr. Peek's strictures.

Unrepealed

The principal distillery of the New England alcohol ring which has been supplying many druggists and shady wholesalers of liquor for the past six months—a huge plant covering four acres and valued by raiders at $300,000—was seized by federal agents, state troopers and local police in the five greenhouses of John Casetta on Massapoag Avenue, Sharon, at 3:15 p. m. yesterday.

THUS the Boston Herald, October 21. Where is repeal—the repeal that was to do away with bootlegging, organized law violation by illicit liquor makers, and heavy financial support for organized law breakers? Wasn't that sort of repeal promised in return for votes to provide a legal liquor market? At any rate, wasn't it that sort of repeal that Americans thought they were voting for?

Radio Defeating Itself

SIGNS are multiplying that radio advertising faces a rising tide of public resentment. Average sponsors may not realize to what extent receivers are becoming silent, when strictly commercial programs are on the air. One needs only the witness of his own family circle, or the testimony of numerous friends to know that a sort of revolt is on. The fact was revealed as a nation-wide movement during recent hearings in Washington before the Federal Communications Commission.

Advertisers seem increasingly importunate. And the penalty of listening to an orchestra, or a comedy sketch, is too often a series of explosive admonitions to go out and buy a certain brand of soap, or cereal, or cigarettes—and to do it *now*.

The idea seems to be to spur listeners to action by advice that grows ever more strenuous. For many the action is that of shutting off the receiver altogether, and curling up with a good book or magazine.

Such things seem better regulated in various European nations, as in Italy, Denmark, the Netherlands. Great Britain holds so tight a rein over radio advertising as practically to prohibit it.

Perhaps some way may be found in the United States whereby radio, an agency existing primarily for people's pleasure and instruction, may also serve legitimate commercial interests, without driving away permanently the thousands of Americans who are now deserting it.

Dead Ends and Live Wires

"TAKE a job at the world's fair? Not me. You work a while. Then the fair is over and where are you? Right where you started." Nobody is actually known to have made this statement. But it probably sums up the point of view not only of many persons who may have decided against employment on the fair grounds, but of many more who work—or look for it—in constant fear of the "dead-end" job.

There need be no such thing as a dead end for a live wire. As the Century of Progress exposition gets ready for its last curtain the Windy City becomes a source of reports which should prove that one opportunity taken is another one earned.

The employment office there is now working to obtain new positions for some 4500 employees—salesmen, stenographers, architects, or what-could-you-use? But not all those who went to the fair grounds when work elsewhere was more than scarce are in need of the employment office's services. Young men who knew how to be a little more useful or cheerful than most chair-pushers wheeled themselves into business and educational opportunities pulling the rickshaws of world's fair visitors. Others will benefit by their experience and contacts at the exposition, and no doubt will find unsuspected by-paths, or undreamed-of highways leading on to further success.

But the world's fair has no monopoly on jobs with opportunity, even as it had none on dead-end jobs. Both are to be found in places near and far from the pavilions on Lake Michigan. And every job is likely to prove both kinds of job.

Some have taken these blind alleys of employment and jumped over the wall at the end, or found a turning that could not be seen until reached, or stayed right at the same desk or counter where they began and remade their environment, lifting the ordinary job to the level of creative effort—transforming themselves and their sphere of influence.

No doubt of the 4500 leaving their world's fair posts on November 4 many hundreds have had, or soon will have had, such experience as will lead them to tell others some day hence: "Be glad of the job with opportunity but don't be afraid of a dead-end job."

Democracy and Infantry

Book of the Day

IN DEMOCRACY AND MILITARY POWER (New York: Vanguard Press. $3) Silas Bent McKinley goes back to early Greece and returns to our times. Throughout his Odyssey Mr. McKinley sees democracy rise and fall in consonance with infantry's importance or decline as part of the fighting machine. He sees the privilege of self-government won by foot soldiers and lost when horsemen or charioteers gain ascendancy.

He believes a political process operates to make the prosperity of democracy and infantry parallel. This leads him to assume that democracy depends on the common people's ability to make their demands felt by force through an invincible citizen infantry. He quotes Aristotle: "The citizens of a free state ought to consist of those only who bear arms," and adds his own prediction that if the "old principle of universal military service or reliance on militia is allowed to die out, democracy is as surely on the decline as it was in Greece and Rome when similar conditions prevailed."

* * *

One important possibility this reasoning seems to omit. It is that two developments might pursue parallel courses without one's being the cause or effect of the other. A third factor might be at work to condition one or both of them—as it certainly has been throughout the history of democracy, though the author of this book, putting all the emphasis on physical force, almost entirely overlooks it:

> It is not merely coincidence that following 1870 the forces of democratic reform were everywhere triumphant and the ebb and flow of democracy's success gave way to a steady rise to power. The answer lies in the military reform which made it essential that infantry be citizen-infantry in its widest sense.

Here, as throughout the development of his argument, it is the lack of recognition of any considerable moral power behind the democratic ideal that leaves one so unsatisfied with Mr. McKinley's treatment of his subject. He believes the rise of Fascism in Europe is due to development of military weapons which tend to minimize the effectiveness of infantry—airplanes, tanks and other expensive instruments of war which, he points out, only the wealthy classes can afford. He seems not to consider that dictatorship has superseded democracy almost exclusively in those countries where democracy has been least cherished by the people.

* * *

One considerable value Mr. McKinley's volume possesses—it is a potent mental stimulant. He gets his reader's "back up." He forces a personal examination of this thing called democracy—with which too many democrats are unfamiliar except by hearsay. He makes a case seemingly difficult to answer. But he does not convince.

CARLYLE MORGAN

Louisa Alcott Smiled

A PICTURE of still water, overarched by the spreading branches of a grove of ancient hemlocks, with a red canoe in the middle distance, hangs in an alcove of the Public Library in Concord, Mass. Instantly as I look at that scene, time becomes timeless.

Again I sit in a red canoe which floats idly on the calm waters beneath the gracious shade of the hemlocks. My sculptor uncle Walton, named for the "Compleat Angler," in gray homespun suit with blue tam-o'-shanter set rakishly on his well-shaped head, plays "Flow Gently, Sweet Afton" on his flute. The same flute that Thoreau writes of in his "Walden," for Henry and Daniel, brother of Walton, were congenial comrades of the woods and fields. My aunt, in sprigged muslin gown, with ruffle at neck and elbows and a knot of blue ribbon in her auburn hair, holds a cluster of late water lilies, and enjoys their fragrance as she listens happily to the soft music of her brother's flute. My uncle unscrews his flute and places it in its linen case, made from flax spun and woven, he tells us, by Lydia Laria Child.

Louisa May Alcott

Skillfully he dips his paddle into the water and we fare onward in the sunset light, between the elm-shaded, lush, green meadows of the peaceful river, under the Old North Bridge where the Minute Man forever keeps guard over the noble avenue of pines and the old gray manse, its windows aglow with the golden light of the sinking sun.

* * *

My uncle paddles the canoe beneath the willow where Thoreau used to keep his boat. Out comes the flute and this time it is the plaintive air of "Annie Laurie." A turtle on a log plops into the river. The next tune is "Auld Lang Syne"; how he loves the Scottish airs, which no doubt carry him and his sister Anna into realms where my fancy cannot follow.

As for me, I admire my hands, homely, stubby fingered—my aunt's despair, but Louisa Alcott had smiled upon them. Only yesterday my aunt, sitting with her friends, "Meg" and "Jo," saw me in disheveled and grimy-handed condition waiting at the Alcotts' gate to see her home.

"Have her in, Anna," said Jo, "I think she'd better have a washing and combing and brushing before she beaus you home."

Jo, in rustling black silk dress, with snow-white ruffles at neck and sleeves, had not forgotten her own youthful disregard of convention, for she smiled at me so kindly that I loved her homely, noble face. The chamber in which I washed had drawings on the wall paper. Plans danced through my mind for like frescoing in a room with a white paper spotted with small silver stars, and I kept on planning and washing and rinsing until Jo smiled again, a smile so humorous and generous that I was glad to see her face to face, outside the covers of the book I loved so well.

Again my uncle lays aside his flute and we fly over the surface of the now misty river to our home landing.

In the studio a little friendship fire is burning on the hearth and in the dining room supper is waiting. We have finished the cream toast and are enjoying our preserved pears and sponge cake when a light knocking at the door is heard and Mary announces, "Mr. Emerson, but he won't come in." My uncle goes to him and we hear, "I've come for Ellen." "She is not here, but I think I know where she is," says my uncle, "I'll walk along with you."

So they go off together, the friendly flute player and the wise sage; and I, who was frequently called a careless child, rejoiced that so great and wise a man as Mr. Emerson could mislay his daughter.

* * *

There is yet another caller, no less a person than Mr. Daniel French, who comes in haste, and "Miss Anna, will you lend me Mary? A lot of people have descended upon us unexpectedly and your Mary always knows just how to meet such a situation."

"Of course you may have her," says my cheerful aunt. So off goes Mary, and my aunt and I merrily do the dishes.

Upstairs I mount the big four-post bed with cords beneath the mattress and carved pineapples on the posts. My dream boat slides silently over the waters of sleep and bears me past the Wayside home of Hawthorne, past the Orchard House where Little Women played their immortal parts, past the gabled front of the School of Philosophy where—

> Philosophers sit in their sylvan hall
> And talk of the duties of man,
> Of chaos and cosmos, Hegel and Kant
> With the over-soul well in the van.
>
> All on their hobbies they amble away
> And a terrible dust they make,
> While devout disciples gaze and adore
> As they daily listen and bake.
>
> My neighbor makes of his quiet life,
> As he treads the path of duty,
> A wiser sermon than many they preach,
> A truer lesson in beauty.
>
> The little cot by the river-side
> Where the summer air is fresh and cool
> And genial natures welcome us all
> Is to me a better sort of school.
>
> For art and music, heaven born twins,
> Make beauty, grace and simple mirth.
> While the human pair bring faith and love
> To warm and brighten their hearth.

I know these verses because they were written to W. R. and A. R., my aunt and uncle, by L. M. A., who is Jo.

As I finish my recitation, Jo comes down the path. Again she smiles and I hear her say, "It's nearly train time."

I open my eyes and presto, Jo turns into the Concord librarian of 1934, who continues, "I didn't want to speak: you seemed to be having such happy dreams."

EDITH GUERRIER

North . . South . . East . . West

Whispering Out of School

By Frank L. Perrin

ONE of the rules all of us were taught to observe in our early school days was to refrain from whispering. It was a reasonable rule, and one that could be enforced, as many of us came to realize. What a splendid thing it would be if everybody would observe it now, in churches, in lecture and concert halls, and elsewhere. How embarrassed one might be if suddenly called upon to repeat, audibly and publicly, some whispered conversation carried on in the presence of others.

Secrecy is, almost invariably, the recourse and refuge of the designing, the untruthful, and the treacherous. I have never been engaged in a conspiracy, but I imagine that conspirators whisper to each other while discussing their plans and counting their prospective profits. I have never confessed some great wrong done to another, or boasted of some advantage gained by deceit or treachery. But there is little doubt that had I done either of these I would have first whispered the information to my listener. The imaginary picture is an easy one to draw. We all know the setting, the actors, and their mannerisms.

* * *

No competition is more vicious than that which is carried on surreptitiously. No untruth is more elusive than that which is whispered in secret and retailed by similar methods. Every candidate who is opposed no doubt has suffered from the injustice of anonymous and stridently whispered misrepresentations. There is the time-honored adage that truth dares its champions to proclaim it from the housetops. Falsehood permits no such license. Its only hope of being believed is that its falsity may not be discovered.

Just now, with the day of election approaching in all of the states of the American Union, the bitterenders are busy with the usual assortment of slanders and defamations. No one's character is immune from attack. Assaults, openly made, may be answered and refuted. Those secretly retailed by whisperers and gossipers, and which may be the more damaging because their rebuttal is not made possible, probably account for the defeat of many a worthy candidate.

It is this whispering, secret propaganda that deters many honest and capable men from standing for public office. It is the result of this piracy that is reflected, all too often, in town and city governments, in higher political offices, and in the courts. Such depredations can be checked only by reasonable men and women refusing to listen to or be influenced by irresponsible retailers of patent untruths. There is little present hope, apparently, that the whispering gossip-mongers will voluntarily mend their ways.

Today, while industry and business generally are endeavoring to adapt new methods to established organizations, and while some measure of regimentation has been imposed to preserve wage levels and working conditions on a fairly equable basis, a pitifully indefensible form of competition seems to have come into vogue. A New York writer describes this in some detail in a recent issue of his newspaper. He finds that while in industrial and commercial rivalry whispering campaigns are not new, it is certain that present-day whispering attacks have been deliberately planned by those who have become expert in mass psychology or mass mesmerism, and who have, in turn, trained groups of individuals to carry on their work.

* * *

He describes some of the methods employed as being the whispered circulation of reports that "poisonous, rancid or deleterious" ingredients are used in a product; that the financial condition of a company or firm is unsound; that a business is secretly owned by foreign interests; that the employees of a factory or mill are suffering from disease; that executives of a concern are secretly contributing to some foreign dictator's government; that a firm or business fails or refuses to comply with the regulations of industrial codes.

It is not improbable that you have heard or will hear these or similar reports or rumors—if you care to listen. With or without basis, they have a way of insinuating themselves into consciousness. And a lie stands a fair chance of being believed if it is something which is plausible, or welcome, until its falsity is proved. And how it travels!

The organization of these whispering campaigns, for whatever purpose, has been undertaken, it seems, on a commercial basis. It is being deliberately proposed to poison and pervert the thought of the people of an entire nation by the dissemination of deliberate untruths. There is one thing and one thing only that controverts and nullifies an untruth. That is the plain truth. It is always available and always discoverable.

Letters to the Monitor

The Editorial Board of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented in letters from its readers.*

The Hetch-Hetchy Project

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It happened that we had just finished reading the thrilling chapters of "The Life and Letters of John Muir" (by William F. Bade), and were still deep in "Our National Parks" (by John Muir), when newspapers announced that the Hetch-Hetchy Reservoir and pipe lines have been completed for San Francisco's water supply.

A whole generation has passed since John Muir pioneered for the preservation of our national grandeur—but public sentiment is not yet consolidated, and probably does not realize that one-half of Yosemite National Park has been commercialized unnecessarily.

Plainfield, N. J. S. C. H.

"Keeping Food Prices Fair"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In line with your editorial of September 28, "Keeping Food Prices Fair," I have just mailed to Washington for the information of the Government a "clipping" from the Los Angeles Herald-Express of October 2 in which the writer shows that food prices (retail, of course) here have advanced 21 per cent in three months—bacon 100 per cent and pork 50 per cent—and all this with the approval of the local government agent of the NRA. Thank you kindly for your editorial, but please bear down a little harder. Greed with the retail merchant is not sensible to "hints"; wide open exposure (information) is the only cure.

FRANKLYN MORGAN.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Wealth and Wisdom

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

President Roosevelt has given $1000, that had been willed to him, back to the testator's family. This recalls an incident in "Sir Charles Grandison," by old Samuel Richardson, called the father of the English novel.

A man whose life Sir Charles had saved from robbers left him a large fortune, cutting off near and needy relatives whose father had offended him, though the young people themselves were innocent. Sir Charles turned the money over to the children. He said, "I will never be a richer man than I ought to be." If everybody lived up to that fine saying, most of our troubles would vanish.

Boston. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

The Wide Horizon

Ratios, Categories and Global Tonnage

By Godfrey Lias

LONDON

WITH naval negotiations once more in full swing, the air of London is reminiscent of the busy days of 1930 when "ratios," "categories" and "global tonnage" became commonplaces of everyday conversation.

In 1930 the delegates of the various countries wrestled with their problems in one council chamber. This year, on the other hand, they are obliged to get into separate huddles because if they all sat round one table the talks would automatically become a conference and no conference is due to take place till next year. Thus x must first talk with y, y with z, and then x with z. As what x says to y is naturally affected by what y says to z, it is obvious that no early decisions are likely. In any case, whatever decisions are taken are merely intended to clear the decks for the decisive battle of argument next year.

The first great question to be settled is on what basis next year's conference is to be held. Is it to be simply a successor of the London Conference of 1930 or are the decisions of the Washington Conference of 1921-22 to be made over as well? If the former, the question of the famous 5-5-3 battleship ratio theoretically does not arise; if the latter, not only must the whole ratio question be threshed over again, but a good many other matters besides.

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Japan is generally credited with the intention of demanding parity with the United States on a "global tonnage" basis and denouncing the Washington treaty which would otherwise remain in force automatically.

But if the Washington treaty were denounced, the United States would once more be free to build naval bases in any part of its possessions in the Pacific. Moreover, denunciation of the Naval Limitation treaty would enable the United States to bring up political questions under the Four Power treaty of 1922 and Japan has definitely stated that it wants political questions ruled out altogether. Legally, Japan has till Dec. 31, 1934, to decide this important issue. Notice of intention to denounce the Washington treaty, filed on that date, would be within the two-year period specified in Article XXIII. The treaty itself must continue in effect until Dec. 31, 1936, and a conference must be held some time within a year after the notice takes effect.

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Whatever is decided about the Washington treaty, many knotty problems have to be settled in respect of the London treaty which has to be replaced in any case during 1935. One serious difficulty—which has hitherto escaped attention—is the fact that both France and Italy do not accept the definition of the destroyer category of ships contained in the London treaty. Since the treaty was signed, France has built five destroyer flotilla leaders and laid down seven more, which are larger than Great Britain, the United States and Japanese are allowed to build under the London treaty.

While the United States and Japanese naval authorities are too far away to worry much about France's flotilla leaders, those of Great Britain are very much too close to Europe to be able to ignore them. For the same reason, Europe also looms in the background of the three-power talks on the size of capital ships. Great Britain wants small battleships of about 25,000 tons each. But Italy, like the United States, has spoken out on the side of the big ship. If Italy builds a 35,000 ton battleship and Great Britain does not, Britain immediately becomes inferior to Italy in the Mediterranean, although the Washington ratio for Great Britain and Italy is 5-1.75. Therefore Great Britain cannot take a firm decision on this question in the three-power talks until it knows where Italy stands.

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Italy in supporting the big ship is not thinking either of Great Britain or the United States but of parity with France. It is understod that M. Barthou was to have discussed the naval rivalry between the two countries with Signor Mussolini at the end of October. The assassination of the former French Foreign Minister has postponed these talks which have such an important bearing on the London conversations. But it is expected that his successor, M. Pierre Laval, will go to Rome as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, however, it has been disclosed that France has now made arrangements to use the Atlantic instead of the Mediterranean route for the transport of its African troops to Europe if necessity should arise. The greater part of the French Navy is therefore being moved from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic—no doubt to facilitate Franco-Italian naval discussions. It is believed that this is an outcome of the talks between the British Admiralty and M. François Pietri, the French Minister of Marine, last July, in which Norman H. Davis also assisted. If this French move helps to iron out the Franco-Italian naval difficulties, the task of the London negotiations will be made appreciably easier.